

# NEW DEPARTURE BALL BEARINGS.

We have a comprehensive stock. It includes Bearings for Buick, Cadillac, Chandler, Chevrolet, Cleveland, Dodge Brothers, Essex, Ford, Hudson, Jewett, Marmon, Maxwell, Oakland, Oldsmobile, Overland, Paige, Studebaker, Willys Knight AND most other Cars and Trucks in South China.

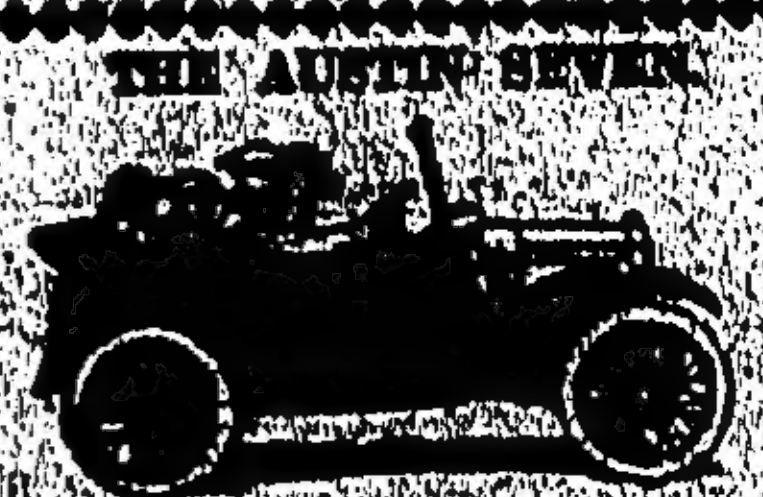
THE DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.

# China Mail

Temperature 74, Barometer 29.77  
Rainfall 0.00 in., Humidity 73

ESTABLISHED 1840

THE DOLLAR  
To-day's closing rate 2/2 15/16  
To-day's opening rate 2/2 15/16



Catalogues & specifications from  
ALEX. ROSS & CO. (CHINA), LTD.

No. 19,498

二拜禮

號九十月五年五十二百九千一英

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MAY 19, 1925.

日七廿月四丑乙未年四十四國民華中

PRICE, \$3.00 Per Month.

**EVERY DAY IS BARGAIN DAY AT WHITEAWAY'S**

EVERY DEPARTMENT IS FULL OF NEW, FRESH AND UP-TO-DATE GOODS ALL AT GAIN PRICES OUR STANDARD VALUES ARE THE FINEST VALUE

OBTAINABLE IN HONGKONG. CALL AND INSPECT. WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD. HONGKONG.

**HAVE YOU Telephoto LENS? NO OUTFIT is complete without one THE COOKE TELEPHOTO F.5.6 LENS**

for all sizes from 3 1/2 to 11 plates Can be used with ANY CAMERA

the Lens can be fitted with a Comp. Shutter if specially desired.

## \$5,000,000 COMPANY. COLONY'S TELEPHONE SERVICE. PHONES \$108 PER YEAR.

**Shareholders Limited To Fifteen Per Cent. Return.**

Following negotiations lasting several months between Mr. J. H. Taggart of Hongkong and Sir George Gibb, the proposed new telephone company is to be given effect by the legislature on Thursday next.

At a meeting of the Legislative Council this Thursday, May 21, at 2.30 p.m., the Hon. Colonial Secretary will move the following resolutions:—

Whereas the Government has had under consideration proposals for the formation of a local company to acquire the undertaking of the China and Japan Telephone and Electric Co., Ltd., and to provide an improved telephone service.

This Council hereby approves the following conditions, subject to which and to the terms of an Ordinance such Company shall be permitted to operate.

1. Such a Company shall be styled The Hongkong Telephone Co., Ltd., and it shall be registered under the Companies Ordinance, 1911.
2. The Directors of such Company, hereinafter referred to as the Company, shall be not less than four and not more than eight in number, and all the Directors shall be bona fide residents in Hongkong.
3. The Oriental Telephone and Electric Co., Ltd., during such period as it holds not less than 100,000 fully paid shares in the Company, shall be at liberty to nominate the Directors, provided always that such Directors shall be bona fide residents in Hongkong and that the total number of Directors shall not exceed eight.
4. The capital of the Company shall be \$5,000,000 divided into 500,000 shares of \$10 each.
5. The capital of the Company shall not be increased, except by permission of the Legislative Council.
6. The consideration in respect of the acquisition by the Company of the undertaking of the China and Japan Telephone and Electric Co., Ltd., shall be:—

- (a) \$1,155,000 for the plant.
- (b) The landed cost of additions to the plant and property between January 1 and June 30, 1925.
- (c) \$491,335 for land and buildings.
- (d) The value of stores in hand or contracted for on June 30, 1925.

Which consideration shall be met, as to \$1,400,000 in the allotment of 140,000 fully paid shares, and as to the balance in cash.

7. The Company shall have the sole right to supply a public telephone service during a period of fifty years from July 1, 1925.

8. The Company shall, within such period as the Governor in Council may determine to be reasonable, provide an improved telephone service to be approved by the Governor in Council.

9. The Company shall be authorised to charge the following annual rates to subscribers, with effect from July 1, 1925:—

- (a) \$180 within (i) Victoria and Kowloon, as defined by the Interpretation Ordinance, 1911, and (ii) within the Peak District, as defined by the Peak District Reservation Ordinance, 1904, but substituting "700 feet" for "788 feet."
- (b) \$108 within a radius of one mile from any exchange that may hereafter be opened outside the areas referred to in (a).
- (c) An additional charge of \$50 per mile or part of a mile measured outwards from the nearest point of the boundary of the areas referred to in (a) and (b).
- (d) For extension telephones, bells, switches, switchboards, power-circuits, removals, and other services of the nature, such charges as the Governor in Council may approve.

10. Should the charges above referred to be insufficient to pay to the shareholders of the Company a minimum dividend of eight per cent. per annum on the paid-up capital of the Company for the time being after making provision for maintenance and efficient service, depreciation, reserve or sinking fund and management expenses, the above rates shall be raised so as to enable the share-

holders to receive a minimum of eight per cent. per annum after making the aforesaid deductions.

11. The net profits of the Company as aforesaid shall be used firstly in payment to the Government of a royalty of four dollars in respect of each direct exchange line telephone which has been used and paid for during the whole previous twelve months by a bona fide telephone subscriber or one dollar per direct exchange line telephone for each period of three months or less.

12. The said net profits shall secondly be applied in payment to the shareholders of the Hongkong Company of the minimum divi-

dend of eight per cent. per annum rising to twelve per cent. per annum.

13. In the event of the net profits exceeding twelve per cent. per annum then as to the difference between twelve per cent. and eighteen per cent. half thereof shall be distributed in further dividends and the remaining half by way of reduction of the subscription rates; the dividend payable to shareholders being limited to a maximum rate of fifteen per cent.

14. Any additional surplus shall be used solely for the reduction of subscription rates.

15. The rights and obligations of the Government and of the Company shall be set out in detail and embodied in a bill which shall be introduced as soon as may be in the Legislative Council.

## JUNK TURNS TURTLE.

PASSING STEAMER SAVES MASTER.

A report by the master of a sampan travelling between Capsimun and Yau-mat states that when off Stonecutters at 9 p.m., on Sunday he swerved to one side to avoid a collision with a junk when a strong gust of wind capsized his boat, throwing the occupants into the water.

The master of the sampan swam towards the "Arabestan," where he was rescued by the quartermaster of the vessel.

The other occupants comprising the man's family of three persons are believed to have been drowned.

## SHANGHAI QUOTATIONS.

The following, kindly supplied by Messrs. J. Gould & Co., were the opening quotations on the Shanghai Market this morning.

Langkai	26.75	Buyers
Ewos	11.25	Buyers
Shanghai Docks	132	Buyers
N. Engineering	9	Buyers
Oriental	175	Buyers
Shanghai Cotton	50	Buyers

## FAMILY KILLED.

Crew Murdered By Pirates.

LATEST OUTRAGE.

SHOT FOR TRYING TO ESCAPE.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

PAKKAU, KONGMOON, MAY 18.

Yet another chapter has been added to the history of South China pirates, who have now brutally murdered a whole family for having the temerity to flee from them.

Even in their troubles, the Chinese still look upon a son as a valuable possession and a daughter as a necessary evil. When I inquired into the circumstances attending the attack on the tow-boat from Macao to Kongmoon, nobody could tell me how many daughters were killed. They all said "several" but were emphatic that six sons and the father had perished at the hands of the outlaws.

Towed as usual by a launch and escorted by a native convoy, the

## RADIO RULES.

GOVERNMENT AND BROADCASTING.

NECESSITY OF SUPERVISION.

Company With Capital Needed.

The necessity for some measure of supervision and the special difficulties that have to be faced in drafting regulations relating to broadcasting in Hongkong were pointed out to a "China Mail" representative who made enquiries as to the progress made in these directions.

Yesterday the "China Mail" indicated that the Chinese Y.M.C.A. had applied for permission to broadcast music and lectures in Hongkong, and the information obtained in official circles then was that the Government was fully alive to the desirability of such facilities being afforded and had authorised Mr. L. H. King, the Government Electrical Engineer, to indicate the lines along which regulations for control might be drawn up.

These regulations will be brought before the Legislative Council shortly, and it will then be open to any Company

## IMPRESSIVE HOLY YEAR CEREMONIES.



Yesterday's cables from Rome stated that an impressive ceremony, exceeding six hours, was carried out by the Pope on the occasion of the first of the Holy Year ceremonies, which will be performed every Sunday during the next few weeks. A French nun, Sister Therese, of the Child of Jesus, was on Sunday elevated to the rank of a Saint in the presence of 60,000 people. Our photograph shows His Holiness, Pope Pius XI in the Sistine Chapel performing a recent consecration.

## SHANGHAI CHAMPIONS.

ONE PRIZE TO EWO MESS AT TIENTSIN.

SO NEAR AND—

It is more than likely that there is considerable weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth these days at the Anderson-Meyer mess at Tientsin, remarks the "China Press." Conversely, there should be no end of jubilation among the employees at Tientsin of Jardine, Matheson and Company.

Both sorrow and joy and their direct sources in the Shanghai Champions decided Wednesday before last.

According to the North China Star, the Jardine Matheson staff at Tientsin held ticket No. 13939 in the "B" Sweep. The staff of the "B" Sweep, the staff of Anderson-Meyer and Company, held ticket No. 13939 in the same sweep.

On Wednesday, after the race had been run here, two telegrams left Shanghai for Tientsin. One went to the Tientsin Club, and it gave Ticket No. 13939 as winner of third prize in the "B" sweep. The second message, a teletype telegram, indicated that the third prize-winner was Ticket No. 13939. There were meetings and conferences Wednesday night at Tientsin. The holders of each of the "tickets" believed themselves the winners of a tidy fortune, and yet in each case, of course, there was room for considerable doubt. In order to settle the matter once and for all between them, the Jardine men approached the Anderson-Meyer men, so the report goes, and proposed that the tickets be pooled and that both staffs share in the winnings. The offer was accepted.

Add now to the tragedy of yesterday, Ticket No. 13939 was actually the winning ticket. No. 13939 was the one which the Anderson-Meyer men held.

I met Tom today, Nellie said Joan.

Tom was the man Nellie had refused.

Did you tell him I was married?

Yes.

And did he seem sorry?

Yes, he said the old lady, although he didn't know the man personally.

## MEN'S BATHING COSTUMES.



A large stock of Woollen and Cotton Bathing Costumes is now being shown.

One-piece style with skirt in the newest colourings—some are really loud, but we have new designs for those with more subdued tastes.

PLAIN BLUE JASPER COSTUMES WITH RED OR WHITE TRIMMINGS

## MACKINTOSH

CO., LTD.  
Men's Wear Specialists.  
Alexandra Building,  
Des Voeux Road.

## HOT WEATHER

NEED NOT WORRY

ONE WHEN YOU CAN OBTAIN

## ICE COLD DRINKS

AND DELICIOUS

## ICE CREAM

at MORINAGA'S

SODA FOUNTAIN

Asiatic Bldg. Tel. C. 4702.



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## FOR SALE

## SAMI (Shanghai Fish)

Frozen by A. J. A. Ottosen's Improved Patent method which preserves its original flavour and quality. Once thawed always appreciated. Fish firm as fresh fish.

To be obtained only from

**KWONG LOONG**

66, Des Voeux Road, C. Tel. G. 1231.

Sole agent for Hongkong for

**THE CHINA REFRIGERATING & INVESTMENT COMPANY, LTD.**

and also—

**THE DAIRY FARM ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.**

## JUST ARRIVED

## A Consignment of

## REAL SWISS GRUYERE

## CHEESE, CAMEMBERT

## CHEESE, SAUCISSON DE

## LYON, BONELESS

## SARDINES IN OIL.

## CYRANO... (Hors D'Oeuvre)

## ANCHOVIES IN OIL.

## SALTED HERRINGS AND

## BLACK OLIVES.

## THE FRENCH STORE

No. 9, Beaconsfield Arcade.

Tel. Central 794.

## NOTICES

## UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-SECOND ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Society will be held at the Head Office, Union Building, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, 29th MAY, 1925, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1924, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from May 16th to May 29th, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,  
**PAUL LAUDER,**  
General Manager,  
Hongkong, May 8th, 1925.

## BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-NINTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, Union Building, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, 29th MAY, 1925, at 12.15 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1924, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from May 16th to May 29th, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,  
**PAUL LAUDER,**  
General Manager,  
Hongkong, May 8th, 1925.

## THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-SIXTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, Union Building, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, 29th MAY, 1925, at 12.20 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1924, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from May 16th to May 29th, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,  
**PAUL LAUDER,**  
General Manager,  
Hongkong, May 8th, 1925.

FOR REAL TIME  
MAJONG SHITS  
MADE OF IVORY AND BONE

## Lowest Possible Price

## SUNG SAN CHAN,

140, Wellington Street.

Agent: **SAN PUI LAY,**

Chinese Bazaar, Hongkong.

WANT  
ADVERTISEMENTS

25 WORDS 3 INSERTIONS.

\$1. PER LINE.

Every additional word 4 Cents

for 3 insertions.

## TO LET.

TO LET—Two Godowns, or shops, in DUDELL STREET. For Particulars apply to—H. Rutonjee & Son, 16, Queen's Road.

## INTIMATIONS.

## HONGKONG &amp; TERRITORIAL ESTATES, LIMITED.

THE FIRST ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, "St. George's" Building, No. 6, Connaught Road, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th May, 1925, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Manager for the year ended 31st January, 1925, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Saturday, the 9th May, 1925, until Wednesday, the 20th May, 1925, both days inclusive.

**SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,**  
General Managers,  
Hongkong, 5th May, 1925.

## OFFICIAL NOTICE.

## PROPOSAL TO CHANGE A SHIP'S NAME.

I, Wong Lan-sang of 89, Wellington Street, Hongkong, hereby give notice that in consequence of change in registration, I have applied to the Board of Trade, under Section 47 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, in respect of the steam launch "Shun Hung" of Hongkong, of gross tonnage 47.65 tons, register tonnage 32.40 tons, heretofore owned by me, for the permission to change her name to "Salwanho" and to have her registered in the new name at the Port of Hongkong as owned by me.

Any objections to the proposed change of name must be sent to the Registrar of Shipping at Hongkong, within seven days from the appearance of this advertisement. Dated at Hongkong this 15th day of May, 1925.

(Signed) Wong Lan-sang.

## FOR ANEURISM, CANCER ETC.

A new medicine for the cure of Aneurism, Cancer and Carcinoma by Injection and Internal use.

Most physicians and surgeons have expressed the opinion that Aneurism, Cancer and Carcinoma are incurable and many deaths have been caused by these dread diseases. Dr. Y. Matsushita, M.B., Professor of the Japanese Imperial University has made a careful study of these diseases for several years and has discovered the use of "CARCINOLIN" for injection and internal use. A large number of Japanese patients have been cured by the use of this medicine and it is now becoming well known for its curative properties.

Foreigners have always died of these diseases owing to failure to find a remedy. Of late Dr. Sun Yat Sen is suffering from cancer of the liver which is a phase of one of the above mentioned diseases. These patients have always died of these diseases owing to failure to find a remedy.

Victims of this disease are advised to immediately procure "CARCINOLIN" from our agents and by taking this internally, or by injection, the progress of the disease will be stopped and results quickly obtained.

Cancer Glads will disappear and swollen glands be reduced to a minimum, safely and easily by the use of "CARCINOLIN".

Those having hereditary disease are advised to take "CARCINOLIN" in order to check its activities.

This medicine is the result of long experience and has no injurious effect on those taking it.

Our Agents are—

Meers, Wing Shun Woo,

70, Des Voeux Road W.

Meers, Shui Chong Dispensary,

The Bakilly Company,

153, Des Voeux Road

MITOJI BUNSHAN KAI-BAI

Wong's Building, Ice House St., Hongkong.

Easy! Quick!  
"Gets-It"  
for Corns

Everyone everywhere needs to know what

the value of this corn remedy is.

It is the only corn remedy that

will remove the corn without

causing pain or discomfort.

It is the only corn remedy that

will remove the corn without

causing pain or discomfort.

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It is the only corn remedy that

will remove the corn without

causing pain or discomfort.

It is the only corn remedy that

## HIGH CLASS BOOTS AND SHOES



Made to order. **ROYAL & CO.**  
No. 1, L'Agallier Street

## MECHANICAL AGE.

## OUR 'APPALLING IGNORANCE'

## YOUTH'S EDUCATIONAL NEEDS.

There was a large and representative attendance of members from different parts of the country at the annual meeting of the Association of Technical Institutions, which commenced at the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, Storey's Gate, Westminster.

Lord Emmott (the retiring president) presided at the outset, and proposed the election, as president for this year, of Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, whose scientific knowledge, he said, was of great value in engineering, and marked him out as an ideal president of their association. The resolution was seconded by Mr. F. Wilkinson (director of the Bolton Technical School), and cordially passed.

Lord Montagu then took the chair, and in the course of his presidential address pleaded for greater support for technical schools as a whole, and for more attention to the teaching of science. The true policy, he urged, was to encourage the best brains from the primary schools to enter technical schools, and not to induce the brightest and best youths to be content only with what was called secondary education. The technical ignorance of the general public on the simplest subjects was appalling. The average householder did not know how to mend his scullery tap or even adjust the register of his fireplace, and could not put the lock on his door in order, and now, with labour-saving inventions, he would soon be ignorant of the proper way of cleaning his boots or brushing his hair. (Laughter.) Most housewives did not believe in vacuum cleaning because they "can't see the dust." (Laughter.) As the coming years were bound to become more and more mechanical and scientific, they should try to make the education of the youths of the country after they left the primary schools more practical in character, and ensure that the training given was such that would fit them for the circumstances of their ordinary life and for the various trades they might take up.

Young citizens should also be taught more about the scientific facts of their daily life. Firstly they should be taught the elementary laws of health, and more attention should be paid to the importance of the mouth and teeth. Secondly, the young citizen should be taught something as to the recent developments or transport, and he suggested they should found chairs for transport questions at the universities, as was already the case in the United States. Thirdly, he pleaded for a more general education in science. The public was, he feared, indifferent to science largely because boys and girls were not taught the value and interest of science. There was nothing that affected our daily lives more than the weather, especially in our climate of rapid changes, and yet there was nothing about which people talked more nonsense. (Heard, hear.) He was not convinced that our present system of education was giving the results which we should attain either for the money or the energy expended on it. And were it not for the technical institutions and schools much more of the money spent on education would be wasted. (Heard, hear.) He urged that education in all its branches should be kept out of the political arena, otherwise the ordinary citizen to form his own opinion, would become a cockpit of rival politicians. They wanted the people of this country to become more fit to decide the great issues which were often referred to them for decision, and to compete with the skilled workmanship of the world beyond our shores in order that our national prosperity might endure.

Members attending the conference were afterwards entertained at luncheon by Sir John Deane at the Trocadero Restaurant.

## CENTRE FOR EDUCATION.

Lord Emmott and Mr. W. Man-

ningham were the guests of

honor at the luncheon.

The conference was

held at the Trocadero

Restaurant.

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## HONGKONG MARKET PRODUCE.

## APPROXIMATE RETAIL PRICES.

## Butcher Meat.

	May 12, 1925.	June, 1925.	June, 1924.
Beef Sirloin—Ngaui Mei Pa	lb. 30	24	12
Prime Cut	" 30	24	12
Corned—Ham—Ngaui Yuk	" 30	24	12
Roast—Shu Ngaui Yuk	" 30	24	12
Brisket—Ngaui Yuk	" 24	20	18
Scap—Tong Yuk	" 24	20	18
Steak—Ngaui Yuk Pa	" 24	20	18
Steak Sirloin—Ngaui Lau	" 36	30	35
Sausages—Ngaui Cheung	" 20	26	20
Bullock's Brains—Ngaui No	per set 12	10	12
" Tongue, fresh—Ngaui Li	each 60	50	60
" Tongue, corned—Ham Ngaui Li	" 1.00	1.00	1.20
Head—Ngaui Tai	lb. 16	13	14
Heart—Ngaui Sam	" 24	20	18
Hump, Salt—Ngaui Chun	" 24	20	18
Feet—Ngaui Kouk	each 12	10	12
Kidneys—Ngaui Yiu	" 12	10	12
Tail—Ngaui Mei	" 22	20	22
Liver—Ngaui Kon	lb. 16	13	14
Tripes (undressed)—Ngaui To	" 6	6	7

Calves' Head and Feet—Ngaui-tai-tau	set \$1.20	\$1.00	\$1.00
Mutton Chop—Young Poi Kwat	lb. 48	26	—
" Leg—Young Poi	" 48	26	—
" Shoulder—Young Kin	" 45	24	—
" Saddle—Young On Yuk	" 35	—	27
Pigs' Chittlings—Chu Chong	per set 3	—	12
" Brains—Chu No	lb. 18	15	—
" Feet—Chu Kouk	" 30	15	18
" Fry—Chu Chap	" 24	20	—
" Head—Chu Tai	each 15	10	10
" Heart—Chu Sam	" 12	10	8
" Kidneys—Chu Yiu	lb. 43	30	24
" Liver—Chu Kon	" 33	25	23
Pork Chop—Chu Poi Kwat	" 32	28	27
" Leg—Chu Poi	" 18	—	—
" Loin—Chu Hau Tau	" 22	21	—
" Fat or Lard—Chu Yau	set 35	60	70
Sheep's Head & Feet—Young Tau-Kouk	each 14	8	7
" Heart—Young Sam	" 15	12	10
" Kidneys—Young Yiu	lb. 48	26	25
" Liver—Young Kon	" 25	25	22
Sucking Pigs, to order—Chu Tai	" 28	20	18
Suet, Beef—Shang Ngaui Yau	" 48	26	24
" Mutton—Shang Young Yau	" 30	20	19
Veal—Ngaui Tai Yuk	" 28	20	20
" Sausages—Ngaui Tai Cheung	" 32	—	—

## Fish.

Barbel—Ka Yu	lb. 28	19	24
Bream—Pin Yu	" 32	20	16
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin	" 28	18	16
Yu	" 40	16	27
Carp—Li Yu	" 42	12	9
Catfish—Chik Yu	" 38	20	25
Codfish—Mun Yu	" 65	23	26
Crabs—Hoi	" 24	16	2
Cuttle Fish—Muk Yu	" 24	16	2
Dab—Sha Mang Yu	" 60	23	16
Dace—Wong Mei Lap	" 14	10	9
Dog Fish—Titi To Sha	" 10	10	8
Eels, Conger—Hoi Man	" 32	16	—
" Fresh water—Tam Shui Yu	" 24	20	18
" Yellow—Wong Sin	" 50	26	30
Frogs—Tin Kai	" 55	32	25
Gardoon—Shek Pan	" 70	40	30
Goatfish—Pak Kap Yu	" 22	18	15
Herrings—Tao Pak	" 30	22	18
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Kap	" 36	18	23
Labrus—Wong Fa Yu	" 36	22	18
Loach—Wu Yu	" 36	22	18
Lobsters—Lung Ha	" 55	32	21
Mackerel—Chi Yu	" 48	32	28
Moon Fish—Mong Yu	" 48	32	28
Mullet—Tat Yu	" 24	18	2
Oysters—Shang Ho	" 80	16	22
Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yu	" 26	14	9
Perch—Tau Lo	" 26	20	15
Pike—Fa Pau Fong	" 16	18	9
Plaice—Fan Yu	" 42	28	14
Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong	" 40	26	29
Pomfret, White—Pak Chong	" 48	36	30
Prawns—Ming Ha	" 72	36	45
Ray—Pai Fa Sha	" 10	10	14
Rock Fish—Shek Kau Kung	" 24	18	18
Roach—Chun Yu	" 48	22	16
Salmon—Ma Yau	" 70	36	30
Shark—Sha Yu	" 12	8	10
Skate—Po Yu	" 16	10	10
Shrimps—Ha	" 45	26	35
Snappers—Lap Yu	" 50	32	30
Soles—Tat Sha Yu	" 32	28	28
Tench—Wan Yu	" 38	22	18
Turbot—Tao Hau Yu	" 36	18	12
Tuties, small, fresh water—Kouk Yu	" 1.20	40	—

## Poultry.

		May 12, 1925.	June, 1925.	June, 1924.
		Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Chicken—Kai	鷄	50	30	31
Capons, Small—Sin Kai	鷄 雞	45	28	30
Capons, Large—Sin Kai	肥 雞	50	28	30
Duck—Ap	鴨	45	22	21
Doves—Pak Kau	斑 鳩	each	—	—
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (cooking)	雞蛋	per doz.	30	18
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (fresh)	新鮮雞蛋	—	36	25
Fowls, Canton—Kal	本地雞	lb.	60	36
Fowls, Hainan—Hol Nam Kai	海南海口雞	—	40	28
Geese—Ngo	鴨	—	40	24
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kap	鴿	each	55	30
Hohlo—Hol Hau Pak Kap.	白 鴿	—	32	23
Turkeys, Cock—Fo Kai Kung	公 雞	lb.	—	—
Turkeys, Hen—Fo Kai Na	火 雞	—	51	45
Snipe—Sha Tau	火 鴨	each	22	—
Pheasant—Shan Kai	沙 鴨	—	—	—
Quail—Om Chun	山 鴨	—	—	2
Partridges—Che Ku	鷄 鴨	—	—	—







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"NAGAYA" "JEYPORE"	8,888 8,813	4th June 11th June	M'les, L'lon, A'worp, H'burg & Hall Singapore and Bombay
"KALYAN" "RIDDHAPUR"	8,813 8,813	18th June 25th June	Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hall Singapore and Bombay
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"KALYAN" "RIDDHAPUR"	8,813 8,813	18th June 25th June	Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hall Singapore and Bombay

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"TAREA"	7,883	31st May	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
"TAREA"	7,883	31st May	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.

## ASTERN &amp; AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

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"TANDA"	6,888	3rd June	Madras, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.
"TANDA"	6,888	3rd June	Madras, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.

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The New Zealand Shipping Company's steamers for Southampton and London  
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## SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI &amp; JAPAN

"MALWA"	10,841	28th May	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"ARAFURA"	8,888	6th June	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KASHMIR"	8,888	12th June	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"DELTA"	8,897	12th June	Shanghai and Kobe.
"TILAWA"	10,008	21st June	Kobe
"MANTUA"	10,006	28th June	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,600	4th July	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KASHGAT"	8,008	10th July	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"RODAN"	8,886	10th July	Shanghai and Kobe.
"MACRONDIA"	11,089	24th July	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"KARWALLA"	9,128	7th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"SICILIA"	8,813	7th Aug.	Shanghai and Kobe.
"TANDA"	16,227	8th Aug.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"NARRUNDA"	9,136	1st Aug.	Shanghai
"KHIV"	8,138	4th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"DELTA"	8,897	4th Sept.	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama
"ARAFURA"	8,000	13th Sept.	Shanghai and Kobe
"MALWA"	10,941	18th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"KALYAN"	9,144	2nd Oct.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
"SOUJAN"	9,196	2nd Oct.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,600	10th Oct.	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama
"MANTUA"	10,928	17th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KASHMIR"	8,885	1st Nov.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"TANDA"	8,968	7th Nov.	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"RODAN"	10,711	14th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"MOBEA"	9,005	28th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KASHGAT"	11,089	12th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"ARAFURA"	8,000	12th Dec.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.



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Hongkong, Tuesday, May 19, 1925.

## STILL BEING CONSIDERED!

Once again has the piracy question been raised in the House of Commons. Mr. H. W. Looker, Conservative member for South-East Essex and a former Hongkong resident, asked yesterday whether the Admiralty proposed to provide for the construction of additional patrol boats for service in the West River of China in any scheme of new construction now being considered. The reply was not a decided affirmative. Oh, no! It would be quite beyond precedent to betray the slightest suspicion of expedition regarding a matter fraught with such vital importance to British lives and British trade. There was not even an implied assurance that the First Lord of the Admiralty would make it his first business to ensure that trifling with the question would cease once and for ever. All that was forthcoming was the simple phrase: "The whole question is now being considered."

Those who can derive even a minute crumb of comfort from this reply from the First Lord are welcome to the feast of assurance and hope contained therein. Pirates may come and pirates may go during the next few months. What of it? Is not the Admiralty considering the whole question? Disaster may follow hard on the heels of disaster. What's the odds? Is not the Admiralty leisurely examining the problem of how to utilize the services of the mighty British Navy to the utmost in an effort to sweep the

pirates from the China Sea? Additional British lives may be lost and more injury done to British trade through the activities of the pirates. Why be impatient? Some day the Admiralty will waken up to the acuteness of the menace and "muddle through" to success somehow in the British way of dealing with crises affecting British lives and British trade.

If it is true that "constant dripping wears away a stone," it is well in a sense that the piracy question should continue to form the subject of "questions in the House." If a fresh question is asked every week or every month between now and Christmas, the intermittent dripping may wear away the stony hearts of the Admiralty.

Seriously, however, it is patent that only by keeping the subject well in the forefront of Far Eastern topics dealt with in the House of Commons, and by politicians generally, can British residents out here hope that eventually will the matter be handled in a manner worthy of British statesmanship and of Naval traditions. Hope deferred in this case may not exactly make the heart sick, for we have the solemn assurance that "the whole question is now being considered."

## "Oppressed Chinese Seamen."

Is the recent circular issued by "The Whole Body of the Exploited and Oppressed Chinese Seamen" to be ignored? They make statements which are either right or wrong. If the latter they should be condemned. If the former they should be examined on their merits and if found to lead to "oppression" and therefore discontent, some effort should be made to right a seeming wrong. One complaint is that "jobs" are obtained through agents, contractors or guarantors who "practice the most vicious forms of exploitation." Another is that "head stewards, cooks and others" must buy their respective positions "at prices varying from a few hundred to a few thousand dollars each." The third complaint is that Chinese seamen are obliged to pay fees to the dormitories and public organisations. After these deductions, it is pointed out, very little remains from wages thus compelling the Chinese seamen to "struggle passengers and contraband." If all this is true it will not be difficult for "self-interested" workers to appreciate the difficulties in the Chinese seamen. The first question that arises in the mind is the one which asks if "The Whole Body of the Exploited and Oppressed Chinese Seamen" have done anything to

mitigate the conditions under which they say they are compelled to work, other than indite manifestoes "to the world" finishing with a half veiled threat "to resort to final measures."

## Happy Go Lucky.

When it is remembered that the flower of the Government service sleeps on the Peak, the scant attention which the Government gives to that Olympian region seems all the more remarkable. Given "an act of God," or an accident that might have been averted resulting in a heavy mortality in Government servants, and this Colony would indeed be in a deplorable condition. On the principle that it is not wise to have all your eggs in one basket it follows that it does not seem wise to have the flower of a service living at the same altitude. This, we confess, only occurred to us to-day when thinking of the happening to the home of a University servant who, seeing that the Government makes a huge grant to the University is half a Government servant. Surely "the powers that be" this is the usual newspaper description—should take warning from the warning already given. Peak residents are entitled to reasonable facilities to guard against fires just as much as any other portion of the Colony. Within living memory only two houses have been destroyed as the result of fire—a remarkable fact, but one which does not prove anything. We may be accused of dealing with a serious matter in a manner slightly facetious. Guilty! Let us put it on a more serious plane and suggest that the number of children living on the Peak—if nothing else—suggests that there should be facilities to fight fire, and that the woefully inadequate condition of things which the last one showed, should not be tolerated for a moment.

## FIVE YEARS' JAIL

MAN WHO WAS SHOT IN ARREST.

Formerly employed in a house, hold near Kowloon City as a richa puller, Chan Ki was charged at the Criminal Sessions this morning, with taking part in a robbery which took place there. A jury yesterday had found him guilty by a majority of four to three, but this had not satisfied Mr. Justice Wood who ordered a new trial.

The defendant's case was that he did not participate in the robbery but called at the house on another matter. This was borne out to a certain extent by the mistress of the house who said that she was negotiating with him, but as against this he had been found in hiding with one of the men who admitted having taken part in the robbery.

The defendant was found guilty this morning and sentenced to five years' hard labour, the reduced sentence being on account of his having been wounded in the course of arrest.

## ILLICIT ARMS.

LINER'S CABIN BOY CHARGED.

A cabin boy on the s.s. President Cleveland, who was found at Praya East near Spring Garden Lane with a parcel containing boxes of in all 300 cartridges, also a loaded revolver, was charged at the Criminal Sessions before the Chief Justice, Sir Henry Cowper Gollan. It was his case that he had met a passenger on the boat who had asked him to carry the parcel and he did not know what it contained. He had explained this at the time to the policeman who had made the discovery, he claimed, but this witness said that the man said nothing about it until he got to the Magistracy.

Defendant was represented by Mr. F. C. Jenkin.

## DAGGER IN CAMP.

A Chinese who was arrested at the Yau-mai ferry wharf with a dagger hidden inside an umbrella was sentenced to six months' hard labour at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning.

## STABBED IN HEART.

That he killed himself in a fit of depression on account of being a victim of droopy was the reason given by the family of one Lam Yung-jam who was found dead at No. 112 Shap-shi village, Kowloon City, with a stab wound in the heart inflicted with a pocket knife.

## TRY CHAMBERLAIN'S PAIN

Chambers' Pain-Expeller, a little white pill, is the only medicine that cures all kinds of pain, from the commonest headache to the most severe neuralgia. It is the only medicine that cures all kinds of pain, from the commonest headache to the most severe neuralgia. It is the only medicine that cures all kinds of pain, from the commonest headache to the most severe neuralgia.

## SEREDS AND PATCHES.

## EEL FAIR.

About the middle of May there is an annual migration of young eels up the Thames at Kingston. They appear in shoals, giving to the margin of the river an appearance not altogether agreeable; but their origin and destination are alike matter of conjecture. It is reasonably supposed that these swarms migrate from the lakes in Richmond Park, where immense numbers are annually bred, and that they descend the rivers, stocking the creeks and streams for some miles above the town. There is generally a crowd of eager men, women and children, provided with every possible vessel wherein to catch the slippery prey on the first intimation of their approach; and the animated scene has caused the occasion to be called Eel Fair.

## ROGATION SUNDAY.

This occurred last Sunday. A certain estate in Husbome, Crawley has to pay £4 on Rogation Day once in seven years, to defray the expenses of perambulating, and keeping up the boundaries of the parish. At Stanlake, the minister of the parish, in his procession in Rogation Week, reads the Gospel at a barrel's head, in the cellar of the Chequer Inn, in that town, where, according to some, there was formerly a hermitage, according to others a cross, at which they read a Gospel in former times; over which the house, and particularly the cellar, being built, they are forced to continue the custom.

## BARRISTERS' BUILDING.

Hongkong has its Brokers' Alley; its Cloth Alley, and probably other places known specially to certain classes, or callings. It looks very much as if it has a Barristers' Building as well; for there is a block of offices which seems to house more barristers than any other building in the Colony, and they are all on the third floor!

## LIBERTY.

Perhaps there are some who have forgotten that America's Statue of Liberty, which was erected in 1886 to commemorate the centenary of American independence, was the gift of France. Such is the case, however, and hence there seems a particular timeliness in the plea for funds now being made in America to defray the expense of the monument to be placed in the harbour of St. Nazaire, France, which will mark the landing place of the first American troops to take part in the World War. This soldiers' memorial will be France's Statue of Liberty; it is the symbolic figure of an eagle coming to rest on a rock, bearing an American

soldier on its outstretched wings, the soldier carrying a crusader's sword. The memorial, it is expected, will be dedicated on June 28, 1926, the anniversary of the arrival of the first contingent of American troops under Maj. Gen. William L. Sibert in 1917. Under Prohibition laws the Statue of Liberty has often come under the joke that is personal.

## A CHINESE STORY FROM AN EXCELLENT BOOK ON CHINESE HUMOUR

published by Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, which may, or may not, have a bearing on tigers in the New Territory and the discussion at the Education Board on the appointment of certificated teachers:—

A tiger, which had been hunting on the mountains complained loudly of hunger when it got home.

—What cried the other tigers didn't you meet a single man to-day?

—I did replied the tiger, but I didn't eat them.

—And why not? enquired the others.

—Well, said the tiger, the first I met was a frowzy priest; I couldn't stomach him. The second was a B.A. who had all the sour flavour of a literary pedant; I couldn't eat him. Then I came across a superannuated student of the Academy, and I didn't eat him.

—But why not? asked the others.

—Because, replied the tiger, I was afraid, it would break my teeth.

## No doubt the FEMINISED speaker who re- WAYS.

cantly deplored the fact that men are adopting feminised ways just as rapidly as women are becoming masculine in their outlook on life believed himself justified in his complaint. But after all it is decidedly questionable whether there has been just such a great change in basic fundamentals. "Men used to pay the car fare and the restaurant bill," he is quoted as saying. "But now girls have their own cents and dollars hidden away in their handbags." Well what of it? Does the non-possession by women of cents and dollars make for more true femininity in women or less masculinity in men? One recalls a story in the life of Diogenes, in which Plato having defined man to be a two-legged animal without feathers, Diogenes plucked a cock and brought it into the academy with the remark, "This is Plato's man." On which account this addition was made to the definition "with broad flat nails." But the amended definition is just as lacking in persuasiveness as the logic of the speaker.

## GIRLS FOR SALE IN CHINA.

The lengthy debate in the House of Lords on slavery in general, with particular reference to Africa and the Far East, reveals the persistence of the Upper House in its grandmotherly self-complacent methods, despite the experiences of the past decade, says the "Shanghai Times." We have no desire to hold up the House of Lords, or any member thereof, of ridicule, but what are we to think of such a remark as that which fell from His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, namely that it was high time the League of Nations was at work (on this problem of slavery in China)? What, may be asked, could the League hope to effect in China, where the customs of centuries persist in spite of the influx of foreigners with their Western civilisation? What could the League do even in Shanghai, where our local government in the Foreign Settlement is nearer the ideal of a League of Nations than the assembly at Geneva, and yet where sufficient interest cannot be stirred to get the various foreign nationals to attend a meeting where a by-law is to be presented which has for its object driving the first nail into the coffin of what many regard as one phase of child slavery in this country?

The form of slavery in China which the Noble Lords discussed is unlikely to pass away through any effort by Western nations short of the deliberate incalculable of modern ideas in this regard over a period of many years, if not centuries. In speaking of slavery it is necessary to define the meaning of the term. The days of the slave markets have passed almost entirely, but there are slaves to-day in Britain on the Continent of Europe and America; and elsewhere, in spite of the absence of the slave-trade, we adopt as the definition of the term slavery the definition that it is the state of civil subjection of a person to the will of another, there are comparatively few free men. But if we broaden the definition to a condition of subjection or submis-

sion characterized by lack of freedom, of action or of will, then we reduce the number of slaves. In China, children are bought and sold freely, and sometimes they are badly treated, but in many cases they are adopted into families and their lot is little worse than that of the servant classes and the unskilled workers in Western countries, where there is a slavery that no legislation can abolish, namely that of caste. It is a little difficult to understand why the Archbishop should be startled by revelations regarding Chinese slavery. He could have made himself conversant with the facts at any time. The stir created at Hongkong a year or two ago prompted a certain investigation, and Colonel John Ward did his best to make Britons at Home see with him on the subject. But a well-known naval officer and his wife were allowed to sacrifice themselves in the interests of the multi-race, and those in Britain who were interested returned to their usual concentration on things nearer home. There is only one manner in which the practice of buying children can be eliminated from the East and that is by convincing those who indulge therein that their act is morally indefensible. When the majority understand that the minority will discover that legislation will debarr them from committing such acts with impunity. But to-day the Chinese sees no harm in buying a boy if he has no son, or his wife any evil in purchasing a girl to act as her servant. The writer once had a cook, whose wife died without issue, and when he remarried he still had no son for some years. Suddenly he introduced a male child and announced that he had adopted him, producing the papers, properly sealed. Later on a son was born to him, and when asked what about the other lad he said, "Oh, he will be my No. 2 son." This is only one of the problems which the League of Nations, called in by the Archbishop of Canterbury, will have to face.



## PIRATE MENACE. MORE NAVAL PATROL BOATS? OFFICIAL EVASION.

"Whole Question, Now Being Considered."

That "the whole question is now being considered" is all a former Hongkong resident could extort from the First Lord of the Admiralty in the House of Commons yesterday regarding the local pirate menace.

USUAL ANSWER.

(Reuter's Service.)

London, May 18. In the House of Commons, Mr. H. W. Looker, Conservative member for South East Essex, asked whether that Admiralty proposed to

posals, and what they would involve, or to communicate their views on the matter to the Government. The reply given there to the "China Mail" on February 6, was that the Admiralty at Home would have to be consulted before anything could be decided. The article on the subject in the "China Mail" of the date men-

HOW WE SHOULD LIKE TO SEE THEM ALL.



Here is one of the gentry responsible for the trouble. He is a typical example of the pirate.

provide for the construction of additional patrol boats for service in the West River of China in any scheme of new construction now being considered.

The First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. W. C. Bridgeman replied that the question is now being considered.

Mr. H. W. Looker was at one time a well-known Hongkong solicitor, being a member of the firm of Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston (now Deacons). He retired from the firm several years ago after contesting Hull at a General Election but was unsuccessful. At the last General Election, success rewarded his efforts. The extension to the ladies' golf house at Funtling is in memory of the late Mrs. Looker.

It may be recalled that the reply to a "China Mail" inquiry in official circles on February 6, was that the report was under consideration, but that the time was not opportune to make any statement as to the Government's attitude. The Admiralty, for instance, it was added, had not then had time to consider the pro-

tioned proceeded:—This means to say that even in the event of the Navy assuming entire responsibility for the protection of merchant shipping, as they have been asked to do, it will be some time before the recommendations can be given effect to. In the Committee's report it was stated that that portion of H.M. Naval forces now stationed in adjacent waters is not adequate for the many and varied duties which devolve upon it, and it is to be presumed that new craft will have to be built and manned if the naval patrols are to come into being. It would appear that the next step lies with the Naval authorities and, whilst in the meantime "under consideration" can be taken to mean that as many views as possible on the matter are being obtained, no definite scheme can be formulated until the Admiralty has signified what they are prepared to do.

Peking, May 18.—Cheng Shih-chi is reported to have resigned his post of Tupan of Anhui. It is thought that he will proceed to Shanghai.—Courtesy of the Daily Bulletin.

## INDIA TO HELP?

Singapore Base Costs.

ASSEMBLY MUST DECIDE.

NO ORDERS AT ALL FROM HOME.

(Reuter's Service.)

London, May 18.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. George Lansbury (Labour), Lord Winterton, Under Secretary for India, reiterated that he was not aware that the Government of India intended to ask the Legislative Assembly to express its opinion with regard to the construction and maintenance of the Singapore base. It was not a matter primarily concerning India. He was not suggesting, for example, that India should contribute to the cost.

Mr. Lansbury pointed out that some of the Dominions were contributing to the cost of the base, and asked was it not possible for India to be asked to contribute, and if so, would Indians be consulted.

Lord Winterton replied that the question of a discussion by the Assembly was clearly a matter over which the Secretary of State, had very little power. It was for the Government of India and the leaders of the Government of India in the Assembly to decide whether there should be a discussion and as far as he knew there had been no demand for such a discussion.

In the House of Commons, replying to Sir Frederick Wise (Conservative), Lord Winterton pointed out that the Viceroy on January 20 forecast the appointment within a year of a committee to examine and report on the position of India's exchange and currency if the movement towards more stable economic conditions continued.

Lord Winterton further pointed out that the re-establishing of the gold standard had removed one of the difficulties in connection with the question of rupee exchange.

## WEEK'S REST.

PRINCE'S BREATHING SPACE.

(Reuter's Service.)

CAPETOWN, May 18. It is officially announced that the Prince of Wales's tour of South Africa has been extended by one week.

He departs from Capetown on July 29 instead of July 22 as originally arranged, this allowing a week's rest at the end of the actual tour of the country.

[From Capetown the Prince sails to St. Helena. Thence he goes to the Argentine.]

Peking, May 18.—The thirteenth annual Sino-Japanese Railway Traffic Conference was opened this morning. Among the questions to be discussed is a proposal that passenger baggage in transit from Japan to North China via Korea and the South Manchuria Railway should in future be examined by the Customs at Tientsin, and not at Antung.—Courtesy of the Daily Bulletin.

SUPPLIED BY ALL CHEMISTS. Physicians prescribe Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy because it relieves cramps in the stomach and intestinal pains quicker than any preparation they can compound. It can be bought from any chemist. A bottle will keep for years and no home is complete without it. Sold everywhere.

## WORLD PEACE.

OLIVE BRANCH FROM RUSSIA.

BRITAIN'S ATTITUDE.

Germany And Her Eastern Frontiers.

Two important utterances were made yesterday regarding world peace, the one in London, more directly affecting Russia, and the other in Berlin setting out Germany's foreign policy.

READY TO LISTEN.

(Reuter's Service.)

London, May 18.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Benjamin Smith (Labour) asked whether the Government was contemplating or had decided to open conversations with the allied

of diplomatic relations. He asked in view of this was the Government prepared to re-open negotiations with a view to a complete Anglo-Russian Settlement.

Mr. McNeill pointed out that Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, had often stated that, any proposals would be considered.

RIVAL FOREIGN AFFAIRS EXPERTS.



M. Chicherin (right) is Soviet Commissar of Foreign Affairs. Mr. Ronald McNeill is under study to Mr. Austen Chamberlain.



governments with a view to jointly breaking off diplomatic relations with the Russian Government.

The Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr. R. McNeill, replied "No."

Mr. D. R. Grenfell (Labour) asked whether foreign governments had approached the British

## EMPTY FEARS.

Berlin, May 18.

In the Reichstag, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Herr Stresemann, reviewing the situation, said that he anticipated an early settlement of the disarmament question which should not only result in the immediate evacuation of the Cologne zone but in the tackling of the problem of general disarmament by the other Powers.

He denied the idea of the danger of a German frontier against a powerful neighbour by means of a security pact.

The Minister admitted that nobody in Germany could honestly acknowledge that the Eastern frontiers were immutable. In fact there could be no settlement of the security question which included fresh recognition of those frontiers, but Germany had neither the power nor the will to alter her Eastern frontiers by force.

## EARLIER CABLES.

Paris, May 18.

The French draft reply to the German security proposals is given prominence in the newspapers as a remarkable document. It proposes a mutual guarantee by Germany on the one hand and France and Belgium on the other, endorsed by Britain and Italy. The guarantee will cover Germany's western frontier but it is noteworthy that the reply emphasises that France will not tolerate the annulment of her engagements with Poland and Czechoslovakia and will not permit haggling in regard to Germany's eastern frontiers.

It is significant that France now insists upon Germany unconditionally entering the League of Nations before negotiations are undertaken. France's attitude on Germany's eastern frontiers is supported by the conference of the Little Entente powers which has just concluded at Bukharest. This conference unanimously decided that the frontiers created by treaties must be respected.

ALLIED DIPLOMATS' OPINIONS. The "Petit Parisien" says that the French reply to the German proposals for security is considered remarkable by all allied diplomats. The basis of the contemplated system consists of a reciprocal guarantee granted on the one hand by Germany and on the other hand by France and Belgium and certified to by England and Italy.

While pointing out the intangibility of Germany's western frontier it says that the pact could not cancel France's engagements toward Poland and Czechoslovakia and would raise an insuperable barrier between France and her eastern allies in case the latter would need French help.

## ONE YEAR.

(Reuter's Service.)

MOSCOW, May 18.

The military age has been raised to twenty-one years instead of twenty.

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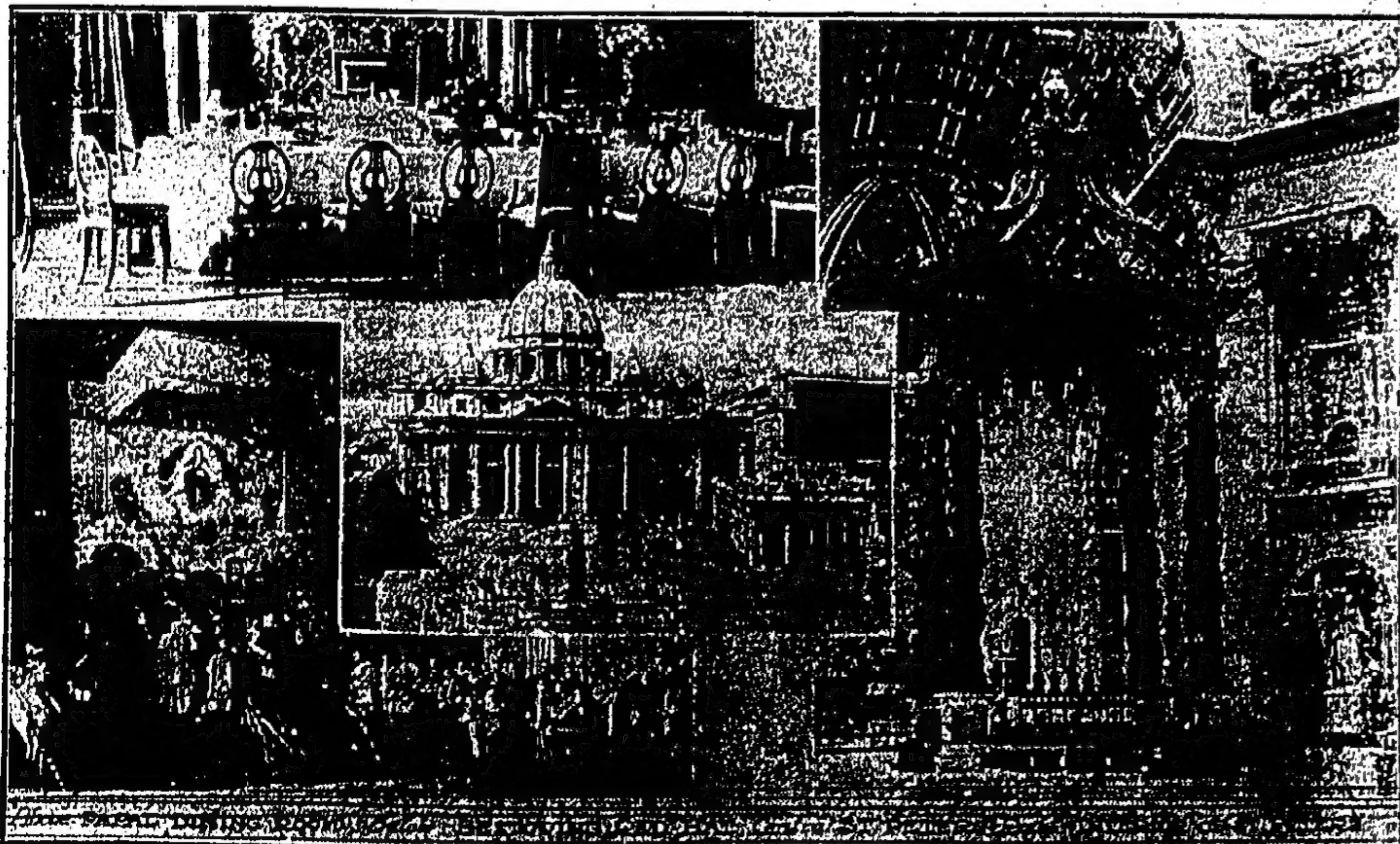
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According to yesterday's cables, electric loud speakers were operated for the first time inside St. Peter's, which carried the Pontiff's voice to the most distant corners of the basilica during the Holy Year ceremonies. The dome facade and obelisk of St. Peter's were illuminated for the first time since 1870.

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## SPORTS CABLES.

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## FAR EAST INTEREST IN EPSOM DERBY.

Mr. Henry Morris, the popular owner of the "Field" string of China ponies in Shanghai where he won the Champions the week before last, certainly stands an excellent chance of winning the Epsom Derby of a mile and half, to be run on May 27.

A letter cable from London which arrived early this morning states that Steve Donoghue, who has topped the English list of winning "flat" jockeys for years until last season, has definitely decided to ride Mr. Henry Morris' Manna in the Derby.

Not only Shanghai, but the Far East was elated at Mr. Morris' success in the Epsom Derby, which was won on April 20, when he ran first in front of St. Bocoan (second) and Ojah (third). Donoghue is a "free lance" this season, by which is meant that he is not tied down by any retaining fee and is, therefore, free to ride for whom he chooses.



Steve Donoghue who in 1921, 1922 and 1923 won the Epsom Derby and is still considered England's best jockey.

A London telegram of May 13, to the "North China Daily News" gave the betting on that date as follows:—

6/1 Ptolemy II (favored)	13/2 (taken).
13/2 Manna (offered)	
17/2 Conquistador (offered)	9/1 (taken).
10/1 St. Bocoan (t. and o.)	
10/8 Zionist (t. and o.)	
10/7 Crossbow (offered)	16/1 (taken).
18/1 Runnymede (t. and o.)	
25/1 Solario (t. and o.)	
33/1 Ojah and Bocoan (t. and o.)	
40/1 Warminster (t. and o.)	

Since then, Ptolemy II, a colt belonging to Captain J. D. Coburn, has been beaten by half a length in the French Two Thousand Guineas (one mile), when he ran second to Kilmory which, presumably, is not entered for the Epsom Derby. Ptolemy II started a hot favorite at 3 to 1 on and his defeat may have influenced Donoghue in his decision.

In an earlier race this season, Manna ran third to Ptolemy who has since been scratched owing to a leg "filling," otherwise Ptolemy would have been favorite.



Earl Sande, the "crack" American jockey, who won the Kentucky Derby (the blue riband of the U.S. turf) last Saturday. In 1923, Sande rode Zev in a match in which he beat Steve Donoghue on Papyrus, Mr. B. Irish's Derby winner of 1923. Sande is not likely to be seen in England for the Epsom event.

## DAVIS CUP.

## S. M. JACOB'S FEAT FOR INDIA.

## SWEDEN THROUGH.

(Reuter's Service.)

Brussels, May 18. In the first round (European Zone) of the Davis Cup, J. Washer (Belgium) beat P. Andreone (India) 7-5, 6-1, 6-1.

S. M. Jacob (India) covered courts champion of England, beat Watson (Belgium) 6-3, 6-1, 6-2.

India therefore won by 3 matches to 2 and meets the winner of the Africa zone in the second round.

## Another Close Shave.

(Reuter's Service.)

Berne, May 18.

Also in the first round, Sweden defeated Switzerland by 3 matches to 2.



F. Gordon Lowe, the brilliant base-line British representative for the Davis Cup who, at Warsaw, established a record by beating Forster (Poland) 6-0, 6-0, 6-0. On the previous day he beat Swede 6-0, 6-0, 6-1.

## New Zealand To Scratch?

Wellington, May 18.

The Lawn Tennis Association is unable to send a Davis Cup team to Canada owing to the expense.

## Previous Years.

In all there have been 19 contests for the Cup. Australasia has won six times, the United States eight times, and British Isles five times. A record of the competition follows:—

Year.	Winner.
1900	United States.
1902	United States.
1903	British Isles.
1904	British Isles.
1905	British Isles.
1906	British Isles.
1907	Australasia.
1908	Australasia.
1909	Australasia.
1911	Australasia.
1912	British Isles.
1913	United States.
1914	Australasia.
1919	Australasia.
1920	United States.
1921	United States.
1922	United States.
1923	United States.
1924	United States.

## INNINGS VICTORY.

## RED ROSE COUNTY SUCCESS.

## OVER IN TWO DAYS.

(Reuter's Service.)

LONDON, May 18.

Playing at Liverpool, Lancashire defeated Worcestershire in two days, winning by an innings and 108 runs.

Worcester had first knock and sent up 121, Parkin, C., getting 5 wickets for 52 runs.

Then Lancashire batted and were able to declare with 3 wickets down as their total had reached 326. Hallows, C., contributed exactly a hundred and Tyldesley, E., was undefeated at the close with 110 to his credit.

With Parkin taking 4 wickets for 43 and Tyldesley, R., getting 4 for 19, Worcester were dismissed the second time for 97.

## To-morrow's Fixtures.

To-morrow it is hoped to publish the results of the following matches:—Surrey v. Glamorgan, Essex v. Middlesex, Yorkshire v. Northants, Warwick v. Somerset, Hants v. Gloucester, Notts v. Derby and Leicester v. Kent.

The following matches commence to-morrow:—

At the Oval, Surrey v. Warwick; at Leyton, Essex v. Gloucester; at Chesterfield, Derby v. Yorkshire; at Brighton, Sussex v. Glamorgan; at Manchester, Lancashire v. Somerset; at Cambridge, University v. Leicester; at Oxford, University v. Worcester.

To-day a two-day match begins at Lord's between Household Brigade and Green Jackets.

## TOUCH AND GO.

## EXCITING END TO INTERPORT.

## HONGKONG'S HOPES.

YESTERDAY'S CRICKET MATCH AT SHANGHAI.

When stumps were drawn at the close of play on the second day (yesterday) at Shanghai, the Hongkong team required 10 runs to tie.

Such a position recalls that in Third Test Match at Adelaide when England, on the last morning, wanted 27 runs to tie and the last ball was a six, which gave them the win.

It is interesting to note that the Hongkong team, having lost 10 runs to date, are now only 10 runs away from the winning position.

the runs, failed by 11. There is not quite a parallel as Shanghai are not the visiting team, but it is difficult to refrain from a wish that their fate they will not prove the exception to England's rule. Particulars of to-day's play will be found on page 1.

Fortunes fluctuated yesterday. First of all, there was the cable announcing that Shanghai were "22 ahead" on the first innings, due principally to Dr. O'Hara hitting out when Bowker, Reed, Walker and Quick were fresh. What is there to prevent Rogers and "Tory" Wilson doing the same this morning when play continues at 11.30? Rogers is a class bat, but will Wilson refrain from trying to make the runs off his own bat? If he does, there is every chance of his being caught off Bowker or howled by Reed, but there is every chance also of his getting five boundaries in an over. Still, with the Hongkong attack fresh in the morning and the Rev. Mr. Quick's watchful eye, there ought to be no lost balls. Hence, it looks as though it will be a case of touch-and-go until the match is over. Nobody envies the task set for Rogers and Wilson on the one hand, and the Hongkong first-line of attack on the other.

The number of those who have been ringing up Mr. T. S. Greenhill and the newspaper offices (from 11.45 a.m. onwards) is legion.

Stay-at-homes were not alarmed when the news came through that Hongkong had a deficit of 22 on the first innings. Then the fifth interval scores, published in yesterday's "China Mail"—Hongkong 60 for 1 wicket in the second innings—were not too pleasing.

Before a further cable had come, Tadpole was confident enough to predict with a wise nod that Morris and Hargreaves were men who could make runs. Unfortunately, the tail refused to wag and the last six batsmen could only muster 17 runs between them.

Then came Shanghai's turn to bat on a bowler's wicket. O'Hara and Dr. O'Hara were dismissed for ducks and all of the others, only three just got over double figures until Alison, included for his bowling, hit 28 runs. Rogers, who, I am told, is a more than useful bat, has 15 not out to his credit and "Tory" Wilson, another first-bowler who is an out and out slogger, had to go in last this morning.

—W. P. C.

Scores at close of play yesterday:—

HONGKONG.—1ST INNINGS.	Runs.	Wkts.
Rev. E. K. Quick, c and b O'Hara	13	1
E. F. Stewart, c and b O'Hara	13	1
Rogerson, c and b O'Hara	13	1
Captain E. W. Morris, c and b O'Hara	6	1
A. W. Ramsay, b Allison	39	1
Pay Lt.-Col. G. E. L. Hargreaves, b N., c and b O'Hara	10	1
C. Q. M. S. A. J. Stripp, c and b Wilson	7	1
H. N. Ballhatchett, c and b Divercha	18	1
A. C. T. Bowker, b Allison	38	1
Captain R. H. P. West, b O'Hara	0	1
Captain R. F. Walker, c and b Divercha	0	1
E. B. Reed, not out	0	1
Extras	1	1
Total	145	15

Bowling Analysis.—O'Hara took 4 wickets for 57 runs; others unknown.

SHANGHAI.—1ST INNINGS.

H. N. Ballhatchet, c and b	10
Divercha	0
A. C. I. Bowker, b Allison	0
Captain R. H. P. West, b	0
O'Hara	0
Captain R. F. Walker, c and b	0
Divercha	0
E. B. Reed, not out	62

Bowling Analysis.—O'Hara took 4 wickets for 57 runs; others unknown.

SHANGHAI.—2ND INNINGS.

ng	M. J. Dyceha, c and b Walker .....
ed	A. J. W. Evans, b Reed .....
	Dr. H. H. Morris, b Walker .....
	J. H. Ralke, b Bowker .....
	D. C. Burn, " and b Quick .....
	H. Rojefson, st. Stripp, b Quick .....
to	H. W. Allison, b Bowker .....
ing	Dr. W. E. O'Hara, not out .....
	Total, Dr. Wilson, b Reed .....

Bowling Analysis.—

	BOWLING ANALYSIS.		
			Runs.
by	A. C. T. Bowker .....	53	
	B. F. Walker .....	21	

Bowling Analysis.—

ins	E. P. Stewart	.....
old	Capt. R. H. P. West	.....
	Capt. E. W. Morris	.....
	Pay-Lt. Cdr. G. E. I.	.....
	Hargreaves	.....

Bowling Analysis.—

Capt. R. F. Walker, not out...	
Extras .....	
Total .....	

Bowling Analysis.—

the	H. Rogers	17
the	M. I. Divercha	18
more	A. W. Allison	14
	SHANGHAI.—2ND INNINGS	
in	H. B. Ollerenshaw	10

Bowling Analysis.—

Dr. W. E. O'Hara	34
H. W. Allison	30
H. Rogers	17
H. J. Divercha	18
A. W. Allison	14
H. B. Ollerenshaw	10
A. J. W. Evans	12
M. J. Divercha	12
Dr. H. H. Morris	11
Dr. C. Burn	11
J. H. Raites	11
Dr. W. E. O'Hara	11
H. W. Allison	11
Extras	6
Total	127

H. Rogers, not out 15  
E. B. Barnes, not out 0  
T. W. R. Wilson, to bat  
Extras 9

Total (for 9 wickets) 89  
Umpires:—J. W. Cameron (Shanghai) and Captain C. J. F. Borsley, R.A. (Hongkong).

Scorers:—A. Youngson (Shanghai) and H. E. Hollands (Hongkong).

## FAR EAST SPORTS.

## HONGKONG MAN LOSES IN TENNIS.

## CHINA BEHIND.

(Reuter's Service.)

MANILA, May 18.

The standings at the end of the second day's track and field events are:—Japan 65 1/2 points, Philippines, 43 1/3 and China 1/3.

800 metres: Kuwata (Japan), Noto (Japan), Taduran (Philippines), and Sato (Japan); time: 2 minutes, 17/10 seconds.

Broad jump: Rivera (Philippines), Dris (Philippines), Nambu (Japan), and Binoagal (Philippines); distance: 22 feet 7-1/4 inches.

Putting the shot: Rabaya (Philippines), Fijita (Japan), Roa (Philippines), and Mizukawa (Japan); distance: 45 feet 8 inches, which is a Far Eastern record.

Hop, step and jump: Oda, Nambu, Kobagashi and Taken-chima (all Japan); distance: 42 feet 2 inches.

800 metre relay race: Japan, Philippines, China; time: one minute 30 3/10 seconds.

Lawn Tennis: Gavia (Philippines) beat C. L. Shih (China) 6-4, 6-3, 6-4. Aragon (Philippines) beat Ho Ka-lau 2-6, 6-4, 6-4.

Swimming relay race (500 yds.): Japan, Philippines and China; time: one minute 51 6/10 secs.

Basket ball: The Philippines beat Japan 52 to 15.

China defeated Japan in both games of volleyball by 21 to 8 and 21 to 6.

The corrected track and field standing at the end of the first day was: Japan 29 1/3, Philippines 19 1/3 and China 1/3.

Walter Hagen, the American "pro" golfer, who, according to Reuter yesterday, did not intend defending his title in the British Open Golf Championship but is leaving for England next June.

BACK TO GOLD.

SOUTH AFRICA'S PROMPT ACTION.

(Reuter's Service.)

CAPETOWN, May 18.

In the Assembly the Minister of Finance stated that as a result of the appreciation of British currency practically to parity with gold, and with the currency of the Union, the Government had decided immediately to rescind the proclamation declaring gold certificates inconvenient instead of awaiting the lapsing of the proclamation on May 30.

Gold coins and reserve bank notes will now be legal tender. Gold is now available both for export and internal circulation.

Tokyo, May 18.—According to Press reports, the French Commercial Mission, now in Japan, are negotiating a monopoly of all Japanese sales for Europe, in order to avoid the new English silk duty.—Quintessence of the Daily Bulletin.

TO-DAY'S SMILE.

Members of the Army and Navy may look forward to which they are staying and the competition is restricted to those with a month's minimum residence qualification.

O'CALLAGHAN WINS.

E. GREEN NOT AT HIS BEST.

YESTERDAY'S MATCH.

H.K.C.C. CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES FOURTH ROUND.

On the grand court handicapped by the rain and the lack of light.

THE NEWS PLACARD.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

CHILD.

CHILD.

## LOCAL SPORT.

## TENNIS POSER.

## WHO ARE THE BEST IN HONGKONG.

## LOCAL GRADING.

## READERS INVITED TO SEND SELECTIONS.

Last week a query was raised as to who were the best tennis players in the Colony and two enthusiasts sent in their selections which were published in Saturday's "China Mail."

Two others have since sent in their selections, as follow:—

A Chinese player of no mean ability supplies the following list:—

1. T. Honda.
2. Capt. C. T. O'Callaghan.
3. Ng Sze-keong.
4. Ng Sze-cheong.
5. H. D. Rumjahn.
6. S. A. Rumjahn.
7. S. E. Green.
8. Ho Ka-lau.
9. M. K. Lo.
10. M. W. Lo.
11. Maj. Hattersley Smith.
12. Col. Russell-Brown.

He adds:—"If not for the fact that Honda is the present champion of the Colony, O'Callaghan as No. 1 would be more preferable. I suggest that you get the ranking from the Tennis Association as a ranking in this Colony will be bound to give rise to controversy."

Another reader who signs himself C.C.C. begins by remarking "Honda is the type of player who has the patience to wait till his opponent tries to attack when he will drive with his forehand or pass the other man at the net. Should an opponent persist in going to Honda's backhand, the present champion will play his waiting game. Captain C. H. D. O'Callaghan has the strokes to beat him but the question is—Can he be as tenacious? I think that failing his discovering a method by which to draw Honda out, he will lose to player who is really not his equal. Qualified by these remarks, my selection is"

1. Capt. C. H. D. O'Callaghan.
2. T. Honda.
3. Ng Sze-keong.
4. S. E. Green.
5. Ng Sze-cheong.
6. S. A. Rumjahn.
7. H. D. Rumjahn.
8. M. W. Lo.
9. Major Hattersley Smith.
10. Ho Ka-lau.
11. Dr. R. E. Tottenham.
12. F. A. Redmond.

## RIFLE INTERPORT.

## HONGKONG TO FIRE THIS SUNDAY?

## LATEST DETAILS.

Hongkong has up to May 31 (Sunday) to fire off in the Far Eastern interport rifle competition with Shanghai, Singapore and Penang. Unless the weather forbids, it is hoped to fire off next Sunday (May 24) at about 3 or 3.30 p.m. Should it rain on Sunday, then the shoot will be postponed till the following Wednesday of the last Saturday of the month.

Trials were held last Saturday and Sunday when all-comers were invited but the results must be considered disappointing as only two men scored 80 and others ranged between 82, 84, 85 and 82.

By Thursday this week, it is hoped that the Hongkong interport team will be definitely selected and that the team will be able to have another practice this Saturday afternoon at the Taikee range.

Mr. C. H. Sammers, honorary secretary, has requested the "China Mail" to state that those who may require practice this Thursday or Friday should communicate with him and he will make the necessary arrangements.

No score has yet been received from the other ports.

Twelve will be selected to represent Hongkong, the best ten scores to count at the interport shoot. The conditions will be the same as for the King's first stage of the previous year (i.e., National Rifle Association).

Members of the Army and Navy may look forward to which they are staying and the competition is restricted to those with a month's minimum residence qualification.







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A recent examination held in Sandakan produced a fair crop of "howlers" which, if they are no as egregious as those which we have been schoolmasters in the time have met with, are some of them perhaps worth recording. Moses was "viciously described" as "a kind of dried grass" and "tit mutt who invented terebrathery" (sic.) and we are sure that Mr. Tloyd George and "Mr. Elphinstone" would be pleased to know that they are on the list of distinguished generals. The abbreviation M. B. produced a varied crop of definitions, including "mid-day" and "Doctor of Majesty," "more did cult" and "mad dog," while vision of scholastic discipline arise in the interpretations of P. S. and P. M. as "please Sir" and "Pardon Madam" respectively.

In consequence of a report that mining operations in the West Riding district of Yorkshire have caused subsidence extending over 3000 acres, a commission of inspection will shortly make a tour to ascertain the extent of the damage. In the valleys of the Dearne, Calder, Afre and Rother land has become submerged, derelict and waterlogged to such an extent that it is unfit for agricultural purposes. It is said that similar conditions will prevail on further tracts of lands in the Doncaster area when the coal fields there are fully developed. An intensive drainage scheme is not undertaken.

A photograph was transmitted by telephone wire from New York to Chicago in seven minutes, and arrived back in New York by mail in nine hours and seven minutes after it was received in Chicago. Officials of the General Electric Company, which conducted the test, said that the Chicago reproduction was a very good one sufficiently clear for newspaper production.

First Hongkong, then Shanghai now Sandakan and The Sandakans Amateur Dramatic Club gave its maiden performance in the New Chinese Theatre on April 18.

"Nothing But The Truth," beautifully produced under the able stage management of Mr. E. F. Vaughan. The Dramatic Personae were as follows:- Robert Bennett, A. S. Brown, M. B. Matthews, H. C. Giffard, Clarence, The Dragon, W. H. C. Poon, Captain Percival, B. Johnston, Lieutenant Palmer, Mr. D. N. Matthews, Mrs. J. L. Shaw, Mr. H. S. Brown, Miss Mary, Miss May, Miss Margaret, Miss Margaret.

This season's annual smoking concert and prize presentation at the Junior Golf Club in Shanghai was an unusually joyful event due to the presence of some exceptionally clever entertaining "talent," including Messrs. Cave and Melton. Others who took part in the entertaining were: Messrs. H. Rogers on at the piano; W. Archer, songs and recitations; B. Stormes conjuring; E. A. Deaux, violin; C. J. Van Hysst, songs and monologue; W. A. Scott, "Billy Tingle"; F. G. Newrick; J. Webb, H. Chrimmes and G. T. Parsons. Mr. J. B. Ferrar, captain of the Shanghai Golf Club, presented the prizes. Mr. Charles R. Hopkins, captain of the Junior Golf Club, was in the chair, supported by Mr. P. W. Ephraïm, Hon. Secretary, and Mr. H. Goto. The prize winners were: Messrs. C. Norris (Championship), C. Richards (Amateur), C. C. Hopkins (President's Cup), C. Richards (Bunnies), A. J. Winneke (Songs), W. Cave, Harry Royal, C. H. Perry, Captain, C. H. H. Hugges, (Mouth medals), H. Hugges, (Ball medals), H. Hugges, (Ball medals), C. H. Hopkins, (Ball medals).

The first prize (\$1,000) for a practical peace plan for the Chinese Republic, which was offered by the "China Weekly Review" of Shanghai, in a competition, has been awarded to Mr. Chen Yueh-fu of Hangchow, Chekiang Province, who was once a member of the staff of the Educational yamen at Canton. The Peace Plan considers the present situation of China from the standpoint of historical background, the origin of the present trouble, the evils of civil war, a comparison of China's status with that of Egypt, Indo-China, India and Turkey, gives three suggestions whereby foreign nations may assist, and closes with three definite suggestions to the Chinese people for solving their present troubles. The three suggestions to the Powers are to stop lending money to China, stop exporting arms to China and to bring the unfinished work of the Washington Conference to a close. The three proposals for the Chinese people were the subject of military and political studies in the National Sun Yat-sen University, and the author, Mr. Chen Yueh-fu, is now a student in the same university.

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**MACHINERY DEPARTMENT**

An English authoress who finds her literary work not incompatible with ranching is Miss P. Carlisle, who three years ago purchased 800 acres of land near Calgary, which she has since operated successfully. She works by day and writes by night and is the author of several books. Settling her belief in Canadian opportunity, that it is her ambition to induce as many well educated and well-to-do English women as possible to settle in the West.

Boring, dull and abominable were some of the terms in which Sir Alfred Fripp, the famous surgeon, described the cooking of the average Englishwoman. He was speaking at a reception at 10 Downing street in aid of the W.C.A. movement to establish a central hostel for London work-ing girls. Sir Alfred said that after giving the girls fresh air and exercise he trusted they would be able to cook better than the average Englishwoman. "The average cooking," he said, "is not only dull and even boring but is so ordinary, middle-class, that it is more like the sort of stale cooking of the Englishman, than the sort of food that a Frenchman would be glad to know of," he said.



## SIR HUGH CLIFFORD.

## CORRESPONDENCE ON LAGOS INCIDENT.

It is now possible, says the Evening Standard, to give the full story, from the actual correspondence, of the plaintiff controversy between Lord Leverhulme and Sir Hugh Clifford, Governor of Nigeria.

The correspondence has been for some time in the possession of the editor of West Africa, in which journal it is given full.

As has already been stated, Lord Leverhulme, on inviting Sir Hugh to a return dinner on his yacht after he himself had been a guest at Government House, was astonished to be informed by the Governor that he could not accept the invitation because of the peer's former criticism of the Government of Nigeria.

Writing on January 11, Sir Hugh expresses surprise at receiving the invitation, and recalled a meeting of Lever Brothers shareholders in 1923, at which Lord Leverhulme quoted totals representing the revenue and expenditure of Nigeria during the best year before the war and during the worst year since the war, and clearly suggesting that these totals were to be regarded as typical of Nigerian finance based thereon.

The Governor goes on to say that as he happened to land in England a couple of days after the publication of the speech, he hastened to supply Lord Leverhulme with the "true facts."

"The letters which I received in reply revealed so bewildering, and I must add, so invincible an ignorance on your part, of the conditions of the country, the Administration of which you had thus publicly condemned, that I speedily found it useless to continue the correspondence."

Sir Hugh states that he accordingly "experienced some surprise" when at the annual meeting of the Niger Company, on August 11, 1923, not only were the totals in question repeated, but the charges were even "more violently expressed."

Sir Hugh's explanation of the etiquette of invitations in the matter is given as follows:— "It gave me great pleasure to entertain you and the other members at your party here last night at Government House. One is always glad to welcome any distinguished visitor to Nigeria."

"That it should have occurred to you as a possibility that I, either as an individual or as a responsible official, should be prepared to accept hospitality from you until such time as an apology—which, forgive me for reminding you, is long overdue—has been made, with as much publicity as the original unsustainable charges, is to me, as I have said, surprising, but I thought it due to you to explain precisely the grounds upon which I base my refusal to be your guest now or at any future time until and unless the apology which I consider to be owing alike to my Government and to myself has been publicly and adequately offered."

To this Lord Leverhulme replied that he was distressed at receiving such a letter. He was, he said, under the impression that he had made it quite clear there was nothing personal in his remarks. "I can only regret that I failed to eliminate any impression on your part that I was making a personal attack on yourself, although, as you are the representative of the system I was attacking, it was necessary for me to make use of your name."

"As regards the system, my visit to Nigeria confirms the impression I have had. I have asked many people I have met how the system came to be adopted, and I am told it has been under pressure from certain very worthy and undoubtedly well meaning individuals and societies in the United Kingdom, which I have found generally in my travels in British Colonies are called 'the Exeter Hall crowd.' I think the Exeter Hall crowd will have every reason to exclaim with the European cynic 'Save us from our friends.'"

Sir Hugh Clifford challenges Lord Leverhulme to find any independent person to agree with him that "this so-called apology" (made in a speech at Liverpool) is any apology at all.

"You have made," he observes, "certain definite, reckless damaging, and unsustainable charges against the administration for which I, and I alone, am responsible to the Secretary of State. These charges have been proved publicly and demonstrably to be without foundation."

In conclusion Lord Leverhulme expresses regret that Sir Hugh had found it impossible to give himself and his colleagues the pleasure and honour of his company at dinner.

"I want," said the great fellow in the fur coat, "I want a very careful chauffeur—one who takes no risks."

"I'm the very man, sir," replied the applicant. "Can I have a month's salary in advance?"

## MARVEL OF ENERGY.

## THE PRINCE IN THE WAR.

To his superior officers he was a marvel of energy, his endurance putting many a robust and seasoned soldier to a severe test. If there were ever a desolate hour in this lad's life it was when his battalion was ordered to France and he was detached and ordered to remain at Warley Barracks. Those who were near him at the time say he was completely cast down. From the moment that England announced to her people that she was to stand by her contract in defence of Belgium, his mind had been in the clouds of high achievement.

Upon learning of his detachment he got into his motor car and drove furiously to London and to Buckingham Palace, where he implored and besought his father to see that he was sent over with his battalion. But the King said he was powerless in the face of Lord Kitchen's—the latter was then Secretary of State for War—decision that "as he had not completed his military training it was undesirable that His Royal Highness should proceed on active service."

The boy's pride was deeply hurt—and his faith, too. He knew the excuse for an evasion. He was better trained and had more military training than many of his age who were going over. From division to division of the War Office the broken-hearted youth made his way, expostulating, begging, exhorting—and in vain. At last he went to Kitchen himself.

"What would it matter if I were to be killed? I have four brothers, and any one of them is just as fit as I to fill my place," he declared. "It is not a question of your being killed," the great war Lord replied. "If that were the only consideration I might not think I had the right to oppose you. You might be taken prisoner. We've got enough to fight against without that."

If the higher powers thought to keep the Prince out of active warfare by any slight evasion or subterfuge, they were determining without sight of one real live factor in the situation—the stubborn persistence of the boy himself. For two months after his battalion crossed the Channel he kept at the War Office with such perseverance that finally he was allowed to go either, as he laughingly said, "to be rid of me" or because they thought it would help the moral of the British fighting forces if they knew that he was with them in body as in spirit. It was the latter without a doubt—Genevieve Parkhurst, in the Royal Magazine.

## CHILD MARRIAGES.

## EFFECT OF LIQUOR TRADE.

Despite Prohibition, America to-day remains "saturated with alcoholic beverages." Such is the report of the Committee of the House of Representatives, which declares from the inquiry made that the worst evasions of the law are invariably in areas where brewers are allowed legally to manufacture beverages of less than one-half of 1 per cent. alcoholic content. Under cover of "legal beer" all sorts of real beers with a kick in them are concocted and sold, and, incidentally, the operations of whisky bootleggers in the same areas are concealed. Of 119,000,000 gallons of industrial alcohol manufactured annually, the committee estimates that 6,000,000 gallons are diverted for drinking purposes. The wealth of the bootlegging magnates was indicated recently when evidence was given that William McCoy, a rum-runner operating between the Bahama Islands and "Rum Row," off New York, had \$15,000 cash on his person at the time of his seizure, \$6,000 in the ship's iron box, and every man on his boat had at least \$200. McCoy spoke with pride of his business, declaring he had never violated the law by selling whisky within the three-mile limit.

Senator Antin, the chairman of the New York State Welfare Commission, has filed a statement declaring that numerous child marriages with disastrous results can be traced to "the carrying of hip flasks by girls and boys." Mere youngsters to-day carry such flasks, and think it is smart," says Mr. Antin. "They have the spirit of bravado in breaking the law." To check child marriages, he urges the enactment of a bill preventing the issue of a licence to an applicant under 16 until the local judge has approved the application, and also requiring five days' notice of marriage after the issue of the licence. The latter provision, it is hoped, may prevent boys and girls running away from some cocktail party to the licence clerk and being married at an hour's notice.

## CHILD MARRIAGES.

## NEW YORK'S "TRIAL" SCHEME.

There are in the United States to-day close upon 700,000 persons who were married when under 16 years of age, or who were married to children under 16, and the great majority of these—contrary to popular belief—are native whites of native parentage. In an extended study of child-marriages in America made by the Russell Sage Foundation, the situation indicated is attributed to large measure to the fact that many States require no better evidence of age than the affidavit of one of the candidates for a marriage license, and the legal minimum marriageable age is still only 12 years for girls and 14 for boys in the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Louisiana, Virginia, Florida, Maryland, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Colorado, Idaho, Maine, and Mississippi. As the result of the investigation undertaken by the Foundation recommendations are made, supported by representatives of social agencies, judges, public officials, physiologists, and other authorities, demanding the reform of the marriage laws for which purpose the co-operation of leagues of women voters, State and local legislators, clergymen, and social welfare agencies throughout the country is invited. As an illustration of the public apathy in the matter, the report mentions that in fourteen States it is legally possible for a girl to marry at an earlier age than that at which she is permitted to become a wage-earner. In some States—New York, for instance—the law permits "trial marriages." Under this law, a girl of 17 may marry, and, should she tire of her husband on reaching the age of 18, she may have the marriage annulled, even though children have been born of the union. In the same State there is no statutory limitation as to the age of the boy or girl who wishes to marry, and while the ages of 12 for a girl and 14 for a lad are those fixed by America's common law, a boy of 14 or a girl of 12 can insist on a marriage license if their parents consent.

## 4,000 YEARS AGO.

## HOW A ROYAL TEMPLE CARRIED ON.

Records of life and business more than 4,000 years ago are the most interesting discoveries recorded at Ur of the Chaldees, the reputed birthplace of Abraham, in Mesopotamia.

A report from Mr. C. L. Woolley, of the joint expedition of the British Museum and the Museum of Pennsylvania, issued recently, states that during January the expedition worked on the site of the convent built by King Nabonidus [the last King of Babylon, 550 B.C., and grandson of Nebuchadnezzar] for his daughter, part of which was unearthed in December. They excavated a temple of Nin-gal, the wife of the Moon God, and cleared another small shrine.

Numerous objects were found during removal of the upper strata at the convent site to reach another big range of buildings 5ft. or 8ft. below—little copper watch-dogs buried beneath the floors to protect the house, fragments, of sculpture and inscriptions, vases of bronze and clay and terra-cotta figurines. The most interesting discovery was a hoard of clay tablets preserving record of the business affairs of the temple over a space of two or three years about 2200 B.C. Mr. Woolley says:

There are inventories of the lands attached to the Nannar Temple, lists of the rent and tithes paid by the farmers on those lands, little clay receipts for every pound of butter or pint of oil, or head of sheep, that was brought in to the great storehouse, and monthly and yearly summaries of all those receipts; lists of the payments by the town merchants in hides or woollen thread, gold and silver and copper; issue vouchers duly dated and signed and sealed for everything that the temple steward gave out to the priests and functionaries of the temple, to the guards and sweepers, and to the men, women, and children employed in the temple workshops; and then there are the pay-books and registers of these workshops, recording how much raw wool was handed out per month to each employee and how much finished cloth each one produced.

## PAPERS GENUINE.

## JUDGES FINDING IN \$50,000 CASE.

## MAN IN PRISON FOR FORGING THEM.

A wealthy old Scotsman's evasion of income tax, followed after his death by the conviction of his secretary on charges of forging documents, now declared by a judge not to be forgeries, were features of a case which ended in the Court of Session at Edinburgh. Mr. John Wilson, an Edinburgh merchant, died in December 1922 aged 92, leaving £385,000. It was declared that he had no idea during this lifetime of how much he was worth, and that during his later years he made false returns to the income-tax authorities.

Two months after his death his former secretary, David Chalmers Anderson, who was engaged in 1919 to read to Mr. Wilson at a salary of 30s. a week and subsequently lived a life of luxury, with frequent trips to London and Paris, was arrested. In May 1923 he was sentenced at Glasgow to seven years' penal servitude on a charge of forgery and misappropriation. Anderson was said to have forged Mr. Wilson's signature to transfers of stocks and bonds amounting to more than £50,000. His defence was that Mr. Wilson, who, owing to defective vision, was unable to deal personally with his papers, had authorised the transfers because he was becoming alarmed at the inquiries of the income-tax authorities.

£50,000 CLAIM. After Anderson's conviction Mr. Wilson's executors entered an action against the Bank of England for recovery of £50,000 which they said the bank had wrongfully paid out by accepting the transfers as genuine.

Anderson was brought from Peterhead Prison to give evidence in the action and repeated the story he told at his trial.

Giving judgment in favour of the bank yesterday, Lord Ashmore found that Mr. Wilson knowingly made under-transfers for super-tax assessment (for several years before his death; that for some time before July 1920, when Anderson began to act as his secretary, he had been perturbed by communications from the Commissioners of Income Tax with reference to his super-tax returns; and that between November 1920 and Mr. Wilson's death Anderson, in signing the transfers of the bonds and stocks in the name of John Wilson, was acting for Mr. Wilson with his knowledge and acquiescence.

In the state of the facts there was no forgery.

Mr. Wilson was reticent with regard to his affairs and particularly about money matters. Not even his solicitor got to know about his financial position until after his death.

There were considerations which lent support to the bank's case, that Mr. Wilson knew of and acquiesced in Anderson's behaviour, his false pretences, and his extravagances. A reasonable inference was that Mr. Wilson was unwilling or felt himself unable in the events that had happened to get rid of Anderson or do anything that would cause friction between them.

## WORKING TOGETHER.

Anderson's conduct seemed to show that Mr. Wilson and he were working together in connection with the realisation of the bonds and stocks. He certainly did not act as if afraid of Mr. Wilson getting to know what he was doing. He was repeatedly absent on trips to London, Paris, and elsewhere, and on these occasions all communications addressed to Mr. Wilson's home must have been received by Mr. Wilson or by someone for him. Anderson took no pains to avoid being seen in Edinburgh driving about in motor-cars and living in Caledonian Station Hotel. If notwithstanding these and similar opportunities for observation and comment month after month, Mr. Wilson remained in complete ignorance, it would be strange.

## TEETHING WITHOUT TEARS.



The misery and pain that many little ones suffer through teething time is expressed eloquently in the cry of "teeth-ache," fever, refusal of food, and distress—perhaps constipation. Baby's Own Tablets guaranteed to contain no opiates and to be perfectly harmless to the system. They soothe the inflamed gums, relieve the pain, and give rest to the baby, while teething progresses without pain. Children like Baby's Own Tablets because they are pleasant and pleasant. Baby's Own Tablets are the only teething remedy that contains no opiates, and is perfectly harmless to the system. They soothe the inflamed gums, relieve the pain, and give rest to the baby, while teething progresses without pain.

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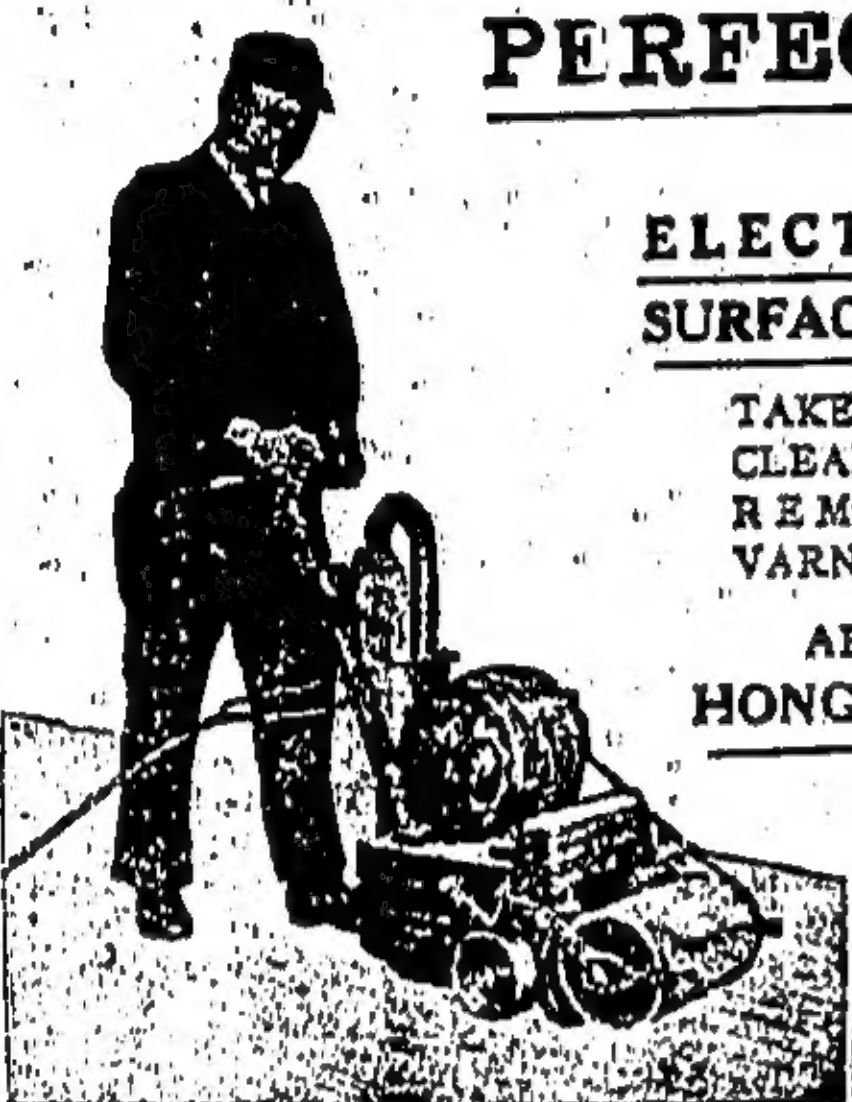
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**HONGKONG EXCAVATION.****PILE DRIVING &  
CONSTRUCTION  
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LONDON, W1.**DR. & MRS. WILBERT FRASER**

Alexa Stirling, three times national golf champion, has been married to Dr. Wilbert Fraser, of Canada. The couple left at once for a honeymoon tour abroad.

**MAHARAJAH OF JODHPUR**

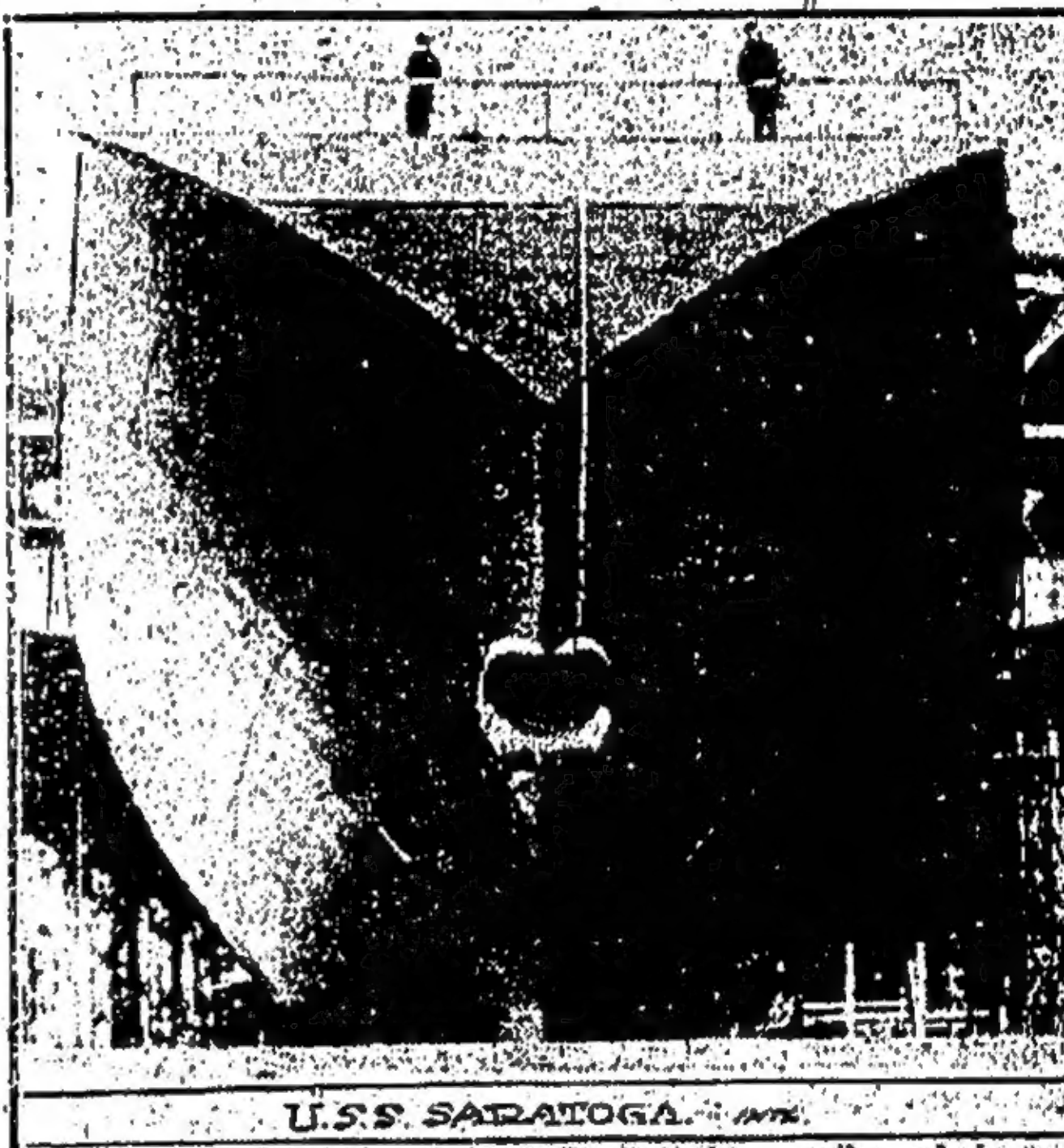
Housed in one of the most luxurious mansions in Wimbledon, London's exclusive suburb, are the Maharajah of Jodhpur, four of his wives and a suit of thirty—and London is revelling in stories of the dusky Indian whose wealth is unbelieveable. He took eight limousines and seventy polo ponies to England with him.

**CAPT. G. L. LUNDE AND OSBORN WOOD**

Osborn Wood, son of Governor-General Leonard Wood of the Philippines, whose spectacular career in Europe brought him into world-wide prominence, is shown here with Capt. G. L. Lunde of the freighter West Chetac on which he sailed from Spain. Wood denied that he was "broke."

**WILLIAM CAVALIER**

William Cavalier, 15-year-old boy, who shot his grandmother, Mrs. Peter Cavalier, seven times and killed her to steal £5, will be executed unless an appeal to the Supreme Court halts the execution.

**U.S.S. SARATOGA**

Here is a view of the strange bow of the Saratoga, the first fast aeroplane carrier built for the United States Navy, now being fitted out at Camden, New Jersey. The Saratoga, originally designed as a battle cruiser, but ordered to be converted by the arms conference, is capable of carrying seventy-two planes, and is equipped with electric propulsion machinery, designed to drive this 35,000-ton ship at forty miles an hour through the water.

**KING BORIS**

King Boris, of Bulgaria, narrowly escaped death when the motor car in which he and his retinue were riding was set upon by a band of men, believed to be Communists, who hid in ambush outside of the city of Sofia.

**MRS. PETER MCKENZIE & RICHARD**  
(Child of Lillian McKenzie)

In August of 1923, Mrs. Peter McKenzie, shown here with her husband and son, Richard, left her three-month-old baby, Lillian, in a baby carriage outside a store while she did some shopping. The baby was stolen, and a wide search failed to find any trace of it. Now the baby is reported to have been found in the possession of Mrs. F. V. Grofe, who had adopted a baby said to have been furnished her by an unlicensed doctor. The police are investigating the unusual story.

**ROBERT R. PRESTON**

Gravely ill with diabetes, Robert Preston, son of a wealthy manufacturer, tied two weights about his neck, poised on the end of a wharf and shot himself in the brain, his body falling into the waters of a lake. On his body were found diaries and notebooks, which told of his decision to have a few months' fling and then kill himself, rather than fight the life-long battle against the dread disease.



A son, who may yet be one of the richest men in the world, has been born to Mrs. Dellora Angell Norris, who inherited the \$38,000,000 fortune of her late uncle, "Bet a Million" John W. Gates. Prince Yusupoff, Russian nobleman and one of the slayers of the mystic monk, Rasputin, suing Joseph Widener in New York courts for the return of famous Rembrandt paintings, was charged by Widener's lawyers with attempting to regain the pictures to sell them at a higher figure. When a baby was born in his family, Gus Florette, former dancing teacher, but then employed as elevator boy in the Stock Exchange, couldn't pay all his bills and his wage was attached. The story reached the ears of Henry Rogers Winthrop, millionaire broker, who sent him to Rosina Galli, ballet mistress of the Metropolitan Opera Company, who declared he would be a solo star dancer within a year.

**BRINGING UP FATHER**

I'LL SEE THAT I'M NOT ANNOYED TODAY BY MAGGIE'S PIANO LESSON. I'LL LOCK IT UP.



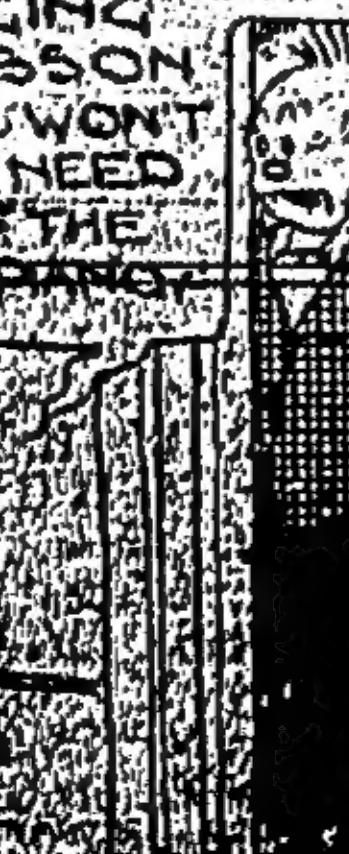
AND I'D LIKE TO SEE SOME ONE FIND THIS KEY.



I'M SORRY, PROFESSOR, BUT THE PIANO IS LOCKED AND I CAN'T FIND THE KEY.



OH, WELL! YOU CAN TAKE A SINGING LESSON. WE WON'T NEED THE KEY.



BY GOLLY! NOW I WOULD LIKE TO SEE SOME ONE FIND THAT KEY.





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## Public Auctions

## UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELE-  
GRAPH COMPANY, LTD.The following unclaimed telegrams  
are lying at the office of The  
Great Northern Telegraph Company  
(Limited):—Hichi Jiro Nakamoto c/o Maehima  
Hospital Wancha, from Kobe.  
David Wertheimer, from Shanghai.  
Petersmann, from Kobe.  
Sionmat, from Tokyo.  
Orient, from Shanghai.  
Teak, from Biarritz.Lai Shin c/o Bukyok Kyoten from  
Tokyo.Kwong Tak Lung, from Kobe.  
Wong Jak Yan c/o Choy Tang Hing,  
27 Connaught Road General, from  
Shanghai.1313, from Yokohama.  
Tahang, from Shanghai.  
Uchida, from Kobe.  
Woy Chong, from Manila.E. V. JESSEN,  
Superintendent.  
45, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRAL-  
ASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO.List of unclaimed telegrams lying in  
E. E. Telegraph Office, Hongkong:Elipado, from Melbourne.  
Greding, from Hamburg.  
Gudwara, from Shanghai.  
Mrs. Gadsden, Peak Hotel, from  
London.Remykio, from Makassar.  
E. A. LEGGATT,  
Superintendent.  
Hongkong, 14th May, 1925.

## THE WATER SUPPLY.

Level and Storage of water in reservoirs  
on the 1st May 1925—

1924.	1925.
Water in Reservoirs, 1st May, 1925.	1,011.28
Water in Reservoirs, 1st May, 1924.	1,011.28
Water in Reservoirs, 1st May, 1923.	1,011.28
Water in Reservoirs, 1st May, 1922.	1,011.28
Water in Reservoirs, 1st May, 1921.	1,011.28
Water in Reservoirs, 1st May, 1920.	1,011.28
Water in Reservoirs, 1st May, 1919.	1,011.28
Water in Reservoirs, 1st May, 1918.	1,011.28
Water in Reservoirs, 1st May, 1917.	1,011.28
Water in Reservoirs, 1st May, 1916.	1,011.28
Water in Reservoirs, 1st May, 1915.	1,011.28
Water in Reservoirs, 1st May, 1914.	1,011.28
Water in Reservoirs, 1st May, 1913.	1,011.28
Water in Reservoirs, 1st May, 1912.	1,011.28
Water in Reservoirs, 1st May, 1911.	1,011.28
Water in Reservoirs, 1st May, 1910.	1,011.28
Water in Reservoirs, 1st May, 1909.	1,011.28
Water in Reservoirs, 1st May, 1908.	1,011.28
Water in Reservoirs, 1st May, 1907.	1,011.28
Water in Reservoirs, 1st May, 1906.	1,011.28
Water in Reservoirs, 1st May, 1905.	1,011.28
Water in Reservoirs, 1st May, 1904.	1,011.28
Water in Reservoirs, 1st May, 1903.	1,011.28
Water in Reservoirs, 1st May, 1902.	1,011.28
Water in Reservoirs, 1st May, 1901.	1,011.28
Water in Reservoirs, 1st May, 1900.	1,011.28

Consumption of water in the City  
and Hill Districts in millions and decimals  
of gallons during the month of April.

1924.	1925.
Consumption of water in the City and Hill Districts, 1st April, 1925.	1,011.28
Consumption of water in the City and Hill Districts, 1st April, 1924.	1,011.28
Consumption of water in the City and Hill Districts, 1st April, 1923.	1,011.28
Consumption of water in the City and Hill Districts, 1st April, 1922.	1,011.28
Consumption of water in the City and Hill Districts, 1st April, 1921.	1,011.28
Consumption of water in the City and Hill Districts, 1st April, 1920.	1,011.28
Consumption of water in the City and Hill Districts, 1st April, 1919.	1,011.28
Consumption of water in the City and Hill Districts, 1st April, 1918.	1,011.28
Consumption of water in the City and Hill Districts, 1st April, 1917.	1,011.28
Consumption of water in the City and Hill Districts, 1st April, 1916.	1,011.28
Consumption of water in the City and Hill Districts, 1st April, 1915.	1,011.28
Consumption of water in the City and Hill Districts, 1st April, 1914.	1,011.28
Consumption of water in the City and Hill Districts, 1st April, 1913.	1,011.28
Consumption of water in the City and Hill Districts, 1st April, 1912.	1,011.28
Consumption of water in the City and Hill Districts, 1st April, 1911.	1,011.28
Consumption of water in the City and Hill Districts, 1st April, 1910.	1,011.28
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Consumption of water in the City and Hill Districts, 1st April, 1907.	1,011.28
Consumption of water in the City and Hill Districts, 1st April, 1906.	1,011.28
Consumption of water in the City and Hill Districts, 1st April, 1905.	1,011.28
Consumption of water in the City and Hill Districts, 1st April, 1904.	1,011.28
Consumption of water in the City and Hill Districts, 1st April, 1903.	1,011.28
Consumption of water in the City and Hill Districts, 1st April, 1902.	1,011.28
Consumption of water in the City and Hill Districts, 1st April, 1901.	1,011.28
Consumption of water in the City and Hill Districts, 1st April, 1900.	1,011.28

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of gallons during the month of April.

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Consumption of water in the City and Hill Districts, 1st April, 1923.	1,011.28
Consumption of water in the City and Hill Districts, 1st April, 1922.	1,011.28
Consumption of water in the City and Hill Districts, 1st April, 1921.	1,011.28
Consumption of water in the City and Hill Districts, 1st April, 1920.	1,011.28
Consumption of water in the City and Hill Districts, 1st April, 1919.	1,011.28
Consumption of water in the City and Hill Districts, 1st April, 1918.	1,011.28
Consumption of water in the City and Hill Districts, 1st April, 1917.	1,011.28
Consumption of water in the City and Hill Districts, 1st April, 1916.	1,011.28
Consumption of water in the City and Hill Districts, 1st April, 1915.	1,011.28
Consumption of water in the City and Hill Districts, 1st April, 1914.	1,011.28
Consumption of water in the City and Hill Districts, 1st April, 1913.	1,011.28
Consumption of water in the City and Hill Districts, 1st April, 1912.	1,011.28
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Consumption of water in the City and Hill Districts, 1st April, 1910.	1,011.28
Consumption of water in the City and Hill Districts, 1st April, 1909.	1,011.28
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Consumption of water in the City and Hill Districts, 1st April, 1907.	1,011.28
Consumption of water in the City and Hill Districts, 1st April, 1906.	1,011.28
Consumption of water in the City and Hill Districts, 1st April, 1905.	1,011.28
Consumption of water in the City and Hill Districts, 1st April, 1904.	1,011.28
Consumption of water in the City and Hill Districts, 1st April, 1903.	1,011.28
Consumption of water in the City and Hill Districts, 1st April, 1902.	1,011.28
Consumption of water in the City and Hill Districts, 1st April, 1901.	1,011.28
Consumption of water in the City and Hill Districts, 1st April, 1900.	1,011.28

The Government Analyst's recent re-  
ports show the quality of the water  
is satisfactory.H. T. ORRANT,  
Water Authority  
Public Works Department.

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## WORLD OF SPORT.

## ATHLETICS.

A FINE TEXT  
BOOK.

Captain Webster has written a text-book for the instruction of those interested in the generally recognized varieties of athletic sports, track and field. His directions are full and lucid. The only defect that suggests itself to the reviewer is one of arrangements. He is writing for athletes and is justified in assuming their familiarity with the elements of the subject—but with the result that he seems to have omitted his first chapter. What is running? Is it a pushing or a pulling? What are the characteristics of the generalized runner as distinct from the sprinter, the miler, and the other specialists? Which muscles, if any, are relaxed? Which joints, if any, are stiffened? What is the function of the arms? At what angle should the head be carried? To what depth should the lungs be filled?

Captain Webster discusses such points in connection with the "events" taken singly, but his book would be easier reading if he had first described the generic runner and then the variations each specialist had to introduce. The book comes out opportunely, and anyone who had the advantage of reading it before the University Sports must have found it an admirable commentary on the struggle between style and speed which was exhibited in the hurdle races. The author's teaching is that speed and what corresponds to it in the field events, is almost inseparable from style. He includes a chapter for parents and schoolmasters, which they should find useful. The illustrations are to be congratulated on the diagrams that indicate the line of muscular stress.

[Athletics. By F. A. M. Webster. Illustrated by W. A. Close. 74x, 54, 124 pp. Allen and Unwin. 6s. 6d.]

## PENANG BISLEY.

The following are the results of the various events:—

Inter-Company Snapshooting.

Won by P.W.V.I. Team consisting of Sgt. W. A. Correll; L/C W. Flint, Pte. B. J. Cramer, Pte. F. R. Mason.

Colonial Chaplain's Clock.

1.—Sgt. Ooi Choo Tai "D" Co. 24

2.—Pte. F. R. Mason P.W.V.I. 23

3.—Sgt. F. W. Stewart "B" Co. 23

17 Competitors took part.

Revolver Competition.

1.—Capt. H. Ralph "B" Co. 43

2.—Capt. G. A. Stephenson, Middlesex Regt. 40

3.—Pte. R. Royd "A" Co. 34

Thirty-two Competitors took part.

Snap Shooting.

1.—L/C W. Flint, P.W.V.I. 7

2.—C.Q.M.S. Lim Ah Liat, "D" Co. 5

Twenty-one fired.

Lewis Gun Competition.

1.—Butterworth Platoon 76

2.—"D" Co. No. 16 Platoon 53

3.—Butterworth Platoon, No. 2 Team 45

4.—"A" Co. No. 1 Platoon 32

5.—"B" Co. No. 15 Platoon 29

Winning Team.—Sgt. W. A. Correll, L/C W. Flint and Pte. E. R. Mason.

Inter-Company Attack Competition.

1.—"D" Co. (Chinese) 282

2.—"B" Co. No. 1 Team 280

3.—P.W.V.I. 218

4.—"B" Co. No. 3 Team 217

5.—"A" Co. No. 1 Team 215

6.—"B" Co. No. 2 Team 204

7.—"C" Co. 164

Winning Team.—2/Lt. Chang Po-jung, C.Q.M.S. Lim Ah-liat, Sgt. Ooi Choo-taik, Sgt. Ung Guan-hoe, Sgt. Tan Hong-phoe, Cpl. Ewe Kung-lim, Cpl. Ooi Pheo-ock and Pte. Quah Cheow-cheang.

## RING STORMED

FREE FIGHT FOLLOWS  
OFFICIAL BOUT.

The storming of the ring and a free fight between the supporters of two boxers brought to a close a boxing tournament at Oldbury, Worcestershire.

The disturbance arose during a contest between two local men, named Pardo and Reles.

Pardo's supporters claimed that he had been fouled, by being hit while he was down.

The referee, who is a well-known official, ruled that there was no foul.

Thereupon Pardo's supporters stormed the ring, and stopped the fight.

Supporters of the other side retaliated, and a free fight occurred. Fortunately the police, who were present, were able to restore order.

The tournament will now continue.

## VILLAGE CRICKET.

THE CRICKETERS  
OF OLD.

There are some names—of places no less than of men—which never fail to communicate a thrill to the cricket lover when he meets them unexpectedly in print. Among them are those of Hambledon and Broadhalfpenny Down, in Hampshire, which transport one back to the heroic age of village cricket; when the Hambledon men used to play "All England" and feel aggrieved if they lost. After all they won no fewer than 29 times in ten years, and sometimes there was as much as 1,000 guineas on the match.

What moves one to write of Hambledon is the announcement that Broadhalfpenny Down, where the club first pitched its wickets, has just found a new owner. It has been bought by Winchester College, and the shades of the old players will, I think, rejoice when the school eleven goes over to play Hambledon next July to celebrate the occasion.

It is a chastening experience for enthusiasts of Old Trafford and Bramall Lane and Trent Bridge to be reminded that while their forefathers were still sunk in barbarous sports, the yokels of this remote little Hampshire village—still miles away from any where—were not only playing real cricket but helping to make its very rules. Take that addition of the third stump, for example! What clinched the argument for its insertion? Why, the fact that during a single-wicket match between five of Hambledon and five of England, in 1775, John Small, golfer in last for Hambledon, when 14 runs were wanted, got them though Lumpy, of Surrey, three times sent the ball between the two stumps. This as I say, clinched a long argument—as well it might.

Does the name of John Small mean much to this generation? He was a very Barlow to get out. He once kept up his wicket for three whole days in a match between Hambledon and England—a feat for which Wisden himself would scarce find a parallel—and it was recorded of match at Bishopscourt in 1772, "Lumpy had the honour of bowling out Small—which had not been done for some years."

It was this same John Small who changed the old curved bat for a straight one, because it suited better his favourite stroke—the draw—and it is recorded of his wife, who was as keen a cricketer as the mother of the Graces, that her conviction was that unless she and her enormous green umbrella were present on Broadhalfpenny Down, the Hambledon men were bound to lose. "Run, man, run; you'll be out," she used to cry to her husband, brandishing the mighty kump. John played cricket till he was over 70 and sang in the choir till he was 75, and his contemporaries proudly claimed for him that "he found out cricket."

And Small was only one hero out of a score. What of Tom Walker? "Old Everlasting," they called him. He was the stone-waller of his day. Lord Frederick Beauclerk, weary of bowling to Tom, once dashed his tall hat to the ground and apostrophised him as "a confounded old beast." "I don't care what he says," said Tom. There were no Indian rubber batting gloves, and no cane pads in those days, so Tom's knuckles were often battered. He rubbed them in the dust and played on. He rarely bled. "He had neither flesh, nor blood, nor skin," wrote the Rev. John Mitford. The most that Harris, the Spofforth of the day, could do was to "rind" him occasionally with one of his fastest which rose "chest perpendicular" from the pitch.

Is there anything, I ask, more heroic in the annals of cricket than the story of Harris bowling his fastest in spite of gouty tortures which made it difficult for him to stand. "A great armchair," say the chroniclers, "was always brought into the field, and after the delivery of the ball the hero sat down in his own chair and simply, grandeur, and repose!" We have not these superb gesture-makers now.

Broadhalfpenny Down was two miles from Hambledon, and so it is not surprising to find that after some years the club abandoned the historic site and pitched the wickets nearer to at Windmill Down instead, where they played their match against Surrey and in 1735. Nevertheless, the fame of Broadhalfpenny Down, where the game's memory stands still, survives, and it is good to know that this windy common has been made into a game-keeping school, and that the game of cricket is being taught to the young men of the village.

## LAWN TENNIS.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE  
TEAMS TO VISIT U.S.A.

A tentative programme and schedule of lawn tennis matches to be participated in by the teams of Oxford and Cambridge Universities of England during their visit to the United States this summer, has been arranged. The chief engagement will be the annual match against a combined team representing Harvard and Yale Universities. Yale and Harvard teams have won three of the four matches played to date.

Mr. Prentice, who is in charge of arrangements for the English team, announces that in addition to the Yale-Harvard match, the Oxford-Cambridge team will meet Columbia University, Princeton University, Williams College, and probably McGill University of Canada.

In addition, there will be team matches against the Seabright Lawn Tennis and Cricket Club, and the Rockaway Hunt Club. In this latter contest a new trophy will be at stake, known as the Prince of Wales's Cup, which has been presented by Mr. Jay Howes Burton.

The English team will also compete as individuals in the Inter-Collegiate Championships at the Merion Cricket Club beginning June 22, in the Invitation Tournaments at Newport, Seabright, and Southampton, and possibly in the United States Lawn Tennis Association men's national singles championship tournament.

## CRICKET'S BIRTHPLACE.

SCENE OF 18TH CENTURY  
MATCHES.

Broad Halfpenny Down, Hambledon (Hants), the birthplace of modern cricket, has been acquired by Winchester College.

Hambledon Club, in 1774, was the first to draw up a set of rules for cricket, and Broad Halfpenny Down was for long the favourite cricket ground for Hampshire, Surrey and Sussex.

The first fully recorded game was that between Hambledon and England in 1773. England's side included the Duke of Dorset.

Winchester College will play a Hambledon team on the ground on July 11.

## "THE SHEER JOY."

A home writer says:—The Scottish Rugby Union are to be congratulated on their new Rugby Home, and I was astonished at the easy way the huge crowd was managed at the recent International, in spite of this being the first time the ground was open to the public. Some of the tactics adopted by one or two of the English forwards were not in the best spirit of sport; and a



